

R. F. THOMPSON  
PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL FOR A UPS HISTORY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume 1

Alumni, Students & Traditions  
Biography of R.F. Thompson  
Oxford Days  
Williamette  
To UPS  
Architecture  
A.S.T.U. (Army Specialized Training Unit)  
Brown & Haley lectures  
Bell (Brown's Point Light House)  
Acquisition of Buildings  
A Frames, reason for  
Anderson Hall  
Baker Memorial  
Collins Memorial  
Field House  
Articles of Incorporation  
Beaded Buckskin Dress story  
Gail Day Memorial  
Men's Group Housing & Fraternities  
Gymnasium  
Harrington and Schiff Halls  
Howarth Hall  
Jones Hall  
Kilworth Chapel & Carillon  
Kittredge Hall  
Langdon Hall  
McIntyre Hall  
Music Building  
President's Residence  
Regester Hall  
South Hall  
Swimming Pool  
Student Center  
Tenzler Hall  
Thompson Hall

Volume 2

Chronicle of the Trustee Minutes  
Five Dedicated Men  
Todd Hall  
Bus Shelter  
By-Laws  
Career Opportunities  
Kilworth Carillon  
Charter  
Civil Defense  
Clapp Challenge  
Color Post Tradition

Commencement Bay Campus  
Communications: Ye Record; Maroon; Trail  
Convocations  
Special Committees  
Educational Aspects

Volume 3

Faculty (roster)  
History since 1942  
Order of Founders and Patrons  
Founding of UPS  
Fourth State University  
Fund Raising  
Gardner Fountain  
Hill Paintings  
Huckleberry Hill  
Independent Colleges of Washington  
Landscaping on campus

Volume 4

Museum of natural History  
Occupational Therapy School  
Peggy Strong Murals  
Post War Athletics  
Research, UPS Commission on  
R.O.T.C.  
Stained glass window: "Light of the World"  
Street development around campus  
Tacoma Amateur Astronomers  
Traditions of UPS  
Period of transition  
Trustees (roster)  
Reorganization of the Board of Trustees  
Unusual gift offer (of boulder)  
Utilities and long range planning  
Years of tension

R. F. THOMPSON  
PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL FOR A UPS HISTORY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume 1

Alumni, Students & Traditions  
Biography of R.F.Thompson  
    Oxford Days  
    Williamette  
    To UPS  
Architecture  
A.S.T.U. (Army Specialized Training Unit)  
Brown & Haley lectures  
Bell (Brown's Point Light House)  
Acquisition of Buildings  
A Frames, reason for  
Anderson Hall  
Baker Memorial  
Collins Memorial  
Field House  
Articles of Incorporation  
Beaded Buckskin Dress story  
Gail Day Memorial  
Men's Group Housing & Fraternities  
Gymnasium  
Harrington and Schiff Halls  
Howarth Hall  
Jones Hall  
Kilworth Chapel & Carillon  
Kittredge Hall  
Langdon Hall  
McIntyre Hall  
Music Building  
President's Residence  
Regester Hall  
South Hall  
Swimming Pool  
Student Center  
Tenzler Hall  
Thompson Hall

Volume 2

Chronicle of the Trustee Minutes  
Five Dedicated Men  
Todd Hall  
Bus Shelter  
By-Laws  
Career Opportunities  
Kilworth Carillon  
Charter  
Civil Defense  
Clapp Challenge  
Color Post Tradition

Commencement Bay Campus  
Communications: Ye Record; Maroon; Trail  
Convocations  
Special Committees  
Educational Aspects

Volume 3

Faculty (roster)  
History since 1942  
Order of Founders and Patrons  
Founding of UPS  
Fourth State University  
Fund Raising  
Gardner Fountain  
Hill Paintings  
Huckleberry Hill  
Independent Colleges of Washington  
Landscaping on campus

Volume 4

Museum of natural History  
Occupational Therapy School  
Peggy Strong Murals  
Post War Athletics  
Research, UPS Commission on  
R.O.T.C.  
Stained glass window: "Light of the World"  
Street development around campus  
Tacoma Amateur Astronomers  
Traditions of UPS  
Period of transition  
Trustees (roster)  
Reorganization of the Board of Trustees  
Unusual gift offer (of boulder)  
Utilities and long range planning  
Years of tension



## CHRONICLE OF THE TRUSTEE MINUTES

On the 16th of February 1942, the Board of Trustees received a letter from Mr. Charles Robbins stating that he felt the time had come for him to retire. His letter was very commendatory but he said that it felt it was wise that he ask the Board to allow his retirement to come at the end of the fiscal year which was August 31st, 1944. Trustee Henry Cramer made a motion that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees set up a committee to confirm Mr. Robbins concerning his retirement, a kind of recognition and a kind of retirement which he desired. This was done and Mr. Blaine, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees set up a committee consisting of Mr. Dix Rowland, Chairman, Mr. William W. Kilworth, and Mr. Franklin Johnson, and Dr. Thompson. At the Board meeting on the 27th of May, 1944. Mr. Rowland reported that the Committee had met with Mr. Robbins, talked with him and strongly suggested that he stay on for another year. He was somewhat reluctant to do so but decided that would at least stay on part time and allow the administration to seek his successor.

The relationship through the years had been most friendly and, of course, had been of great consequence and meaning to the College of Puget Sound. There was hardly any position in the administration, with the exception of president, that Mr. Robbins had not filled at one time or another. One of the pictures of the football team, in approximately 1916 shows him at the very center of the picture and he was either coach or assistant coach. On many a game I remember that he was the

official time keeper standing on the sidelines with his watch on one hand and a gun in the other.

He and Dr. Todd made a perfect team for administration for a school that was going thru the financial difficulties and the growing pains such as the College of Puget Sound had from 1913 on when Dr. Todd came. There was a saying among the alumnae that Dr. Todd raised money and Mr. Robbins kept it. For that reason there was financial responsibility in the life of the college. Dr. Todd spoke always with highest regard and appreciation for Mr. Robbins and likewise Mr. Robbins spoke highly concerning the leadership given by Dr. Todd. I am sure they had very grave times when the cash flow was low and also when there was difficulty in the various campaigns for which they had responsibility. Dr. Todd was in a continuous campaign for 18 years. One campaign after another - one to meet the James Hill challenge - he would give a quarter of a million dollars if the college would raise three-quarters of a million dollars. There were other campaigns, one after another, and Mr. Robbins was a very much a part of them as was Dr. Todd. At one time they had a meeting at the Tacoma Hotel - which later burned - at that meeting they had over 400 people who assembled to create the atmosphere of challenge to meet the Hill campaign. The Governor spoke, the Bishop spoke, the president of the University of Washington spoke, the president of Western Washington College spoke, Dr. Todd spoke and many of the Methodist leaders spoke outlining the campaign which would take place and which ultimately was successful.

Once in going over the endowment fund, I computed its

income and discovered that its income was low in comparison to the total amount of the endowment fund. I talked to Mr. Banks, who was our bursar and asked him why the percentage of income was low. He looked at me with a little wonderment in his eyes and said, "Well, Dr., it is because we are carrying so many pledges as assets." Upon inquiry, I found that there was \$382,000 which had been used as pledges and as assets in order to meet one of the challenges. This was non productive and, of course, the dollars were not there. In conjunction with Mr. Banks and also the Treasurer of the corporation, I strongly suggested that money that I raised that were not earmarked for any special purposes should go to build up this \$382,000 to give us actual solid money for the endowment fund. This was done. Part of this pledge was taken in 1927-28 prior to the big market crash and depression of 1929. In going over some of the pledges I discovered that they had been given by men who had been sincere and honest and who expected to pay them. I recall in my collection of money on two different occasions I asked people to help us and they were very cool. Upon finally discovering that in both instances they had pledged \$1500 and when the crash came they did not have the money to pay it. Our field man at that time was not very judicious and he threatened to take them to court and collect on the pledges. They borrowed the money to pay the pledges, however, in both cases we ultimately lost a great deal. One of the men, a Mr. Stuart of Seattle told me that he would not give any money to the University of Puget Sound because he had been treated badly by the University. Ultimately he gave \$100,000 to Whitworth. However, it was after

he had changed from First Methodist Church in Seattle to First Presbyterian Church in Seattle and felt that his loyalties had changed from one denomination to another. The other man was Mr. G. R. Kirk of the Kirk Christmas Tree Company. He told me he borrowed the \$1500 and paid interest on it in order to fulfill his pledge. He said he did not want to help the college from then on. However, he did leave \$1,000 in his estate when his will was probated. This was when I talked to him at great length and told him how sorry I was about his earlier treatment.

The reason for including this in the Historical Resources is that I discovered that some of the pledges that were there were both from Dr. Todd and Mr. Charles Robbins. I did not see how they could possibly make a pledge to a development program because I knew that Dr. Todd's salary was approximately \$3,000 a year and for a good many years Mr. Robbins salary was \$900 or \$75.00 a month. However, those pledges were there in the file and each pledge had a statement: "This pledge supercedes all other pledges and cancels any other pledges made by me to the College of Puget Sound." This way both of them could pledge at the very beginning of the campaign and help the campaign be that much more successful and at the same time, that pledge would be cancelled when they made a new pledge for a new campaign. It was a rather unusual way of helping the campaign and at the same time, not bringing hardships on to their families because neither one could afford to actually give money to the College of Puget Sound at that time. This is somewhat typical of what has happened through the years. I remember when I was vice-president of Willamette, I one time said to President Baxter, "Why can't we ask the Methodist Ministers at their

churches for more financial support?" I shall never forget he said to me, "Well Frank, just take an honest to God look at the situation. Take the man who is right outside of East Salem. He gets \$900 a year and he will have to raise three children and see them through school. They probably do not have enough to eat and clothe themselves let alone share anything with a campaign for a college or university." This made me very sensitive through the years to the situation in which we found ourselves educating many of the children on the parsonages. Ninety percent of them were wonderful youngsters and ten percent were very difficult people to have on the campus.

The resignation of Mr. Robbins became of serious concern to me because I had leaned very heavily on him. I think our philosophies had been congenial. I do not remember that we had any special differences of opinion. He was a very outstanding leader in the Methodist Church. He was the lay leader of the Pacific Northwest Conference at that time which included all the State of Washington and the panhandle of Idaho. I recall he came to my office one time and said, "Now, Mr. President I want to talk to you as a friend and as an outstanding Methodist leader. You are well known in California for the lectures you have given there. You are also well known in Oregon because you were one of the outstanding preachers when you were a minister preaching in Corvallis when Colonel Stevens was called into the service from the Reserve. I have every reason to believe that you could be elected Bishop of the

Methodist Church if you would allow us to put your name before the groups." The Bishops of the Methodist Church do not candidate nor do they do other than appear before the Jurisdictional Conference, and there the various delegates vote on them. He said, "I am here to simply say that if you will allow us to put your name up, I am sure you will be elected as a Bishop of the Western Jurisdictional Conference."

It was a very subtle compliment to Lucille and myself. I said to him, "Let me think it over and I went home and talked with Lucille about it at some length. We had been planning to start our family and we also knew that the Bishops moved from place to place, that there was a great deal of honor to the position and yet, at the same time, a great deal of heart ache and travel. We knew what we had at the College of Puget Sound and we did not know what the future would hold in the episcopacy. Because of the fact that Dr. Baxter, President of Willamette said, "If you will give yourself to one position, work your life there, you will make an outstanding contribution to the Church and to your own life. After careful, prayerful thought, Lucille and I decided we did not want to be candidates for the Bishopric, although Mr. Robbins came again and in a very friendly way said, "A Chairman of the delegation I could assure you you would be elected if you would chose.

Mr. Robbins was a very outstanding financial manager. The Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees met each Thursday from 11:00 to 12:00 in the office of Mr. Dix Rowland,

who was treasurer of the Corporation. The reason for the meeting from 11:00 to 12:00 was because the business could be transacted and then the members of the Finance Committee, most of whom belonged to Rotary, could go to the Winthrop Hotel for the Rotary meeting. Dr. Todd used to do this and Mr. E. G. Karlen, Mr. W. W. Kilworth, and Mr. Roe Shaub were on the committee as well as myself and Mr. Robbins. This Committee evolved and part of the time Mr. Philip Weyerhaeuser II was on it as was Mr. Herman Tenzler. From time to time Mr. Norton Clapp visited and gave his judgement concerning the management of the endowment fund for the college.

Mr. Robbins staff was most loyal and dedicated. He worked with a minimum of staff members. He had a helper by the name of Thomas. He also had an assistant, George Reagan, he had a secretary by the name of Carol Ongst, he had a Mrs. Johonson, who was in a wheel chair and he managed to take care of all the college buildings with a staff of three janitors. However, the janitor service was not as adequate as he wanted it to be and the faculty and staff had to be tolerant concerning it.

I did not get to know the Robbins family. There was a son who had a very unusual career in the Navy and died about ten to fifteen years prior to the death of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins. This was a great blow to them because they had great confidence in him and he had been a very outstanding person. I was somewhat surprised when after Mr. and Mrs. Robbins died and I was

writing an oral history of the college and university, I called both daughters and told them what I had in mind and asked them if they would allow me to come to their home and we would put on tape their recollections concerning their days at the college. Both of them seemed somewhat reticent to do this and as a matter of fact, asked that I not come because they did not think that whatever they might have to tell us would be of value.

When it became apparent that Mr. Robbins wanted to truly leave the college, I started to look around for his successor. At that time Dr. John O. Gross was the executive secretary of the Board of Education Division of Higher Education of the Methodist Church. His office was in Nashville and about that time I was president of the National Association of Schools and Colleges. At one of the meetings, I asked Mr. Gross if he could recommend someone who might fill Mr. Robbins position at the University. He thought for awhile and then he said, "I wish you would consider Mr. Gerard Banks, who is the business officer at Centenary College in the South. He said that Mr. Banks had literally kept Centenary College alive. The President of Centenary had been raising money and using it to carry forth for the current funds for the school, the endowment fund was very small, and the cash flow was very, very delicate. Suddenly the president died and when the Trustees came to discover exactly what the situation was, they found themselves in a very difficult financial position. Dr. Gross told me that Mr. Banks was called upon to become Bursar at Centenary and really acting president. The situation was so severe that he had to go to the various creditors and say to them



that he was going to issue credit coupons and asked them to accept them so that the faculty could get food and other necessities for living. This was done and Mr. Banks very carefully husbanded the income and paid off the coupons and really saved Centenary. In doing this he had to make some rather hard decisions and for that reason Dr. Gross thought it would be a good idea if he changed positions.

I flew to Centenary and had dinner with the Banks. Mrs. Banks was very attractive. He was very outstanding and they had two boys Robey and Gerard Jr. I liked them very much and invited them to come to the University of Puget Sound and, of course, he came and stayed all during his active life. He was a very outstanding part of life and development of the University. I found him to be very business like, very friendly, a genuine educator, and a man of great ideals and principles.

Through the years there was a very fine relationship with Mr. Robbins. I was so pleased that it was possible for us to confer an honorary doctorate on Mr. Robbins for his outstanding contribution to the University and for his loyalty and dedication through the years. I saw him quite often; he sold his house and they moved to Wesley Gardens. I would see him at the Church meetings. I would also see him at Wesley Gardens when I spoke there once or twice each year. I always planned to spend one-half an hour or more with him and again say how much we appreciated his dedication and the fact that really the University was in existence because of his very astute financial management.

One time he and his wife came to the campus and at my invitation they came in and sat in the office and we talked for two solid hours. I recalled again their great dedication, the fact that she had been a most outstanding professor of Spanish, much beloved by everyone, that he too had been an outstanding professor of Spanish, that he had been the man who really structured the purchase of the new campus, that he had been the one that worked out the details for many of the buildings which were built and that he had sought and made dynamic the campaigns that Dr. Todd worked on and structured through the years and that really the University of Puget Sound and its predecessor, the College of Puget Sound was in existence because of the life and sacrifice he had given. I walked with them out to his car, thanked them again, shook hands with them in a very affectionate and meaningful manner little realizing that that was the last time I was ever to see him. Surely the life and work of Charles Robbins and his beloved lady are writ large in the lives of thousands of students and the University of Puget Sound.

## THE STORY OF FIVE DEDICATED MEN

As one reads the history of the University of Puget Sound, he is very much aware of the fact that in the very difficult years preceding the coming of Dr. Todd and in the early years of his administration, five men really carried the continuous existence of the University of Puget Sound. Those men were Mr. E. L. Blaine, Mr. Alfred Lister, Mr. Dix H. Rowland, Mr. Charles Robbins and Dr. E. H. Todd. There was also Mr. Harry Brown, who was always seemingly at the right place, at the right time, and Mr. Everell S. Collins from Portland who was a member of the trustees and seemingly also exactly at the right place at the right time.

In dealing with these men, probably the first one to be considered is Mr. Alfred Lister. He was one of the most dedicated men in the life of the First Methodist Church in Tacoma and also in the life of the University of Puget Sound. At the same time, he was treasurer of the Tacoma School District and spent a great deal of time helping them in the development of the school system in the City.

Actually, Mr. David Lister was one of the original signers of the charter when the school was started in 1888. The records show that he was one of the first to pledge money to it and he pledged the sum of \$250.00. He was an officer in one of the Saving and Loan Associations in the City. He was completely dedicated to the founding of the University of Puget Sound along

with the other men who signed the Charter. It was perhaps very fortunate that the Bishop of the Methodist Church at that time was Bishop Fowler. Bishop Fowler had been elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Church from the Presidency of Northwestern University. Northwestern was a University that went out on the edge of Chicago and founded a city called Evanston. The City grew up around Northwestern until it was one of the outstanding suburbs in the Chicago area. Bishop Fowler was very anxious to start a Methodist School in this geographic area during the time that he was the resident Bishop. In a personal interview with Mrs. McLain who was in her nintieeth year, she told me a great deal about David Lister and she told of his complete dedication to the University of Puget Sound, and his great hopes and aspirations for it. This loyalty and the interest in the University of Puget Sound was passed to his nephew Alfred Lister, and Mrs. McLain who was his niece. For many years Alfred Lister was a very outstanding leader in the First Methodist Church and in the University of Puget Sound as well as the school district. In discussing the career of Alfred Lister with the University in talking with Mr. Dix H. Rowland, who was for many years treasurer of the corporation as well as secretary of the Board of Trustees, he said that no one could doubt the great dedication of Alfred Lister. He served many, many years on the Board and was very much interested in doing everything possible for its development. In talking to Dr. Edwin H. Todd, who was the president of the University for many years, he too, had nothing but the greatest accolades for

Alfred Lister. The outstanding dedication, the sacrifice for the University, his work far beyond the call of duty meant much to the University. In the minutes of May 21, 1945, Mr. Rowland gave the following resolution regarding the death of Alfred Lister:

"In the death of Alfred Lister, the College of Puget Sound has lost a warm friend, whose loyal and unselfish service over a period of long years as a trustee merits our deep appreciation.

He was a true Christian personality showing in his daily tasks and relationships, those qualities that make men great.

Although for health reasons, he had resigned from the Board, Mr. Lister every manifested the deepest interest in the college, in its progress and we will miss his wise counsel, encouragement, and his name will live long with this institution.

We express to his family, our keen regret and our sympathy in this time of bereavement.

Board of Trustees  
College of Puget Sound  
May 14, 1945"

One of the interesting highlights of the career of Alfred Lister in relationship to the University and also to the City school system came about when the college was moving from the campus on 6th and Sprague to the campus at 15th and Lawrence. There was a resolution to sell the campus at 6th and Sprague in order to have more money to develop the campus at 15th and Lawrence, and possibly also start the building program. Dr. Todd, who was the president of the College of Puget Sound had asked \$90,000 for the old campus. In his conversation with me he mentioned the fact that he knew it would not sell for \$90,000 but he

hoped for \$75,000 because the college so very desperately needed the money. Dr. Todd, as has all presidents of the College and University since, took a trip to the east to secure funds from the foundations and other sources. During one of these trips, Mr. Lister sold the campus of the College of Puget Sound to the City School Board for the location of its present Junior High School. Mr. Lister had worked out a scheme whereby he took the value of the individual lots which comprised the campus and found that by selling each lot they would bring in \$49,000. This was the amount for which the campus was sold.

In discussing this with Dr. Todd, he was very reticent to discuss it for a long time, and then one time in our conversation he said that he held no criticism for Mr. Lister because he was sure Mr. Lister was very sincerely and honestly thought he was doing a great service for the College of Puget Sound and at the same time for the City school system, which has since located the Jason Lee Junior High School there.

In those days there was no conflict of interest idea and both Mr. Rowland and Dr. Todd in no wise were critical of Mr. Lister for suggesting that the Board of Trustees sell the campus to the school district for \$49,000.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Alfred Lister had a son, Mr. Kingston Lister who was identified with the savings and loan industry in the City of Tacoma and was so well regarded by his colleagues that he was made the director of the Savings and

Loan Associations for the State of Washington. One day he called me and asked to come and see me, which he did. He said that he had had an interest of taking care of derelicts and other people who had no place to go. Some months before he had gone out on the tide flats and found a man who was living in a box car. Mr. Kingston Lister befriended him and took him home, saw to it that he had a good meal, a bath, and found him a place to stay. The man was so pleased that he made Mr. Lister his executor with the privilege of determining where any assets that he might have at his death might go. The man died and Kingston Lister said that he remembered his uncle's great interest in the University of Puget Sound, his father's great interest in the College of Puget Sound and that he would like to have the residue of this man's estate come to the college. When the probate was finished we received \$65,000 and we felt that Mr. David Lister's impact in the University, Mr. Alfred Lister's impact on the University and Mr. Kingston Lister's impact were certainly very great and outstanding through the years.

Mr. Kingston Lister had a daughter, Patricia Lister who was a very accomplished person in art. She majored in art with us and it was exceedingly unfortunate that she died a very tragic death very early in life.

When one thinks of the untold hours, the great dedication, the outstanding amount of time and money that Alfred Lister gave to the then College of Puget Sound, you can under-

stand that he was one of the team who carried the University through the time of the College of Puget Sound to create a good foundation for the University that is today.

Unfortunately, I did not have the pleasure of meeting Alfred Lister but I did often talk to Kingston Lister about his father and he was glowing in his reports as to the enthusiasm, the dedication, and the great love his father had for the College of Puget Sound.

Another one of the men who was very much a powerful influence in the life of the University of Puget Sound was Mr. Charles Arthur Robbins. He graduated from DePauw University in 1904 with a bachelor of arts degree. He followed that by teaching at Madarville High School in 1904 and 1905. He taught in the English college in the city of Iquique, South America. He taught there from 1905 - 1906. This opened up an opportunity for him to start a business in Chili, Peru, and Bolivia and he persued this part of his career from 1906 to 1911. He was very much interested in the Methodist Church in those days as was his wife, Bertha and they did informal missionary work in South America. He entered the diplomatic service and was in the United States legation in Copenhagen from 1918 - 1919. However, he was registrar and bursar of the College of Puget Sound starting in 1916, a position which he left to go to Copenhagen. He became associate professor in Spanish in 1919 to 1921, at the College of Puget Sound.



He was to make his entire life career as a part of the life and development of the University of Puget Sound.

Mr. Robbins was tall, well built and really a very handsome man. He was likewise very genuinely interested in every student. He knew the students a lot better than they thought he did. He knew their hopes, their aspirations, their desires, and their financial plight. Oftentimes he would call a boy in and offer him a job in order to help the young man get enough to eat. He was very frugal and the alumni rather jokingly said that Dr. Todd raised the money and Robbins kept it, and that is how the school remained solvent.

Charles Robbins was a very practical man and he had an excellent relationship with the town's people. He was a Kiwanian and a leader in the Kiwanis. He was also a leader in the Methodist Church and he and his wife were outstanding teachers of Sunday School in their local church. He was also a very outstanding leader in the Methodist Conference heading the layman's work for many years. They had such confidence in him that they elected him to the jurisdictional conference which meets every four years and he was in turn elected a delegate to the general conference on several occasion. In this conference which was world wide, he was acclaimed a natural leader and was looked up to and respected very highly.

In many ways he ran the whole gamut of responsibility

for the University. He was Associate professor of Spanish, he was registrar, and he was bursar. There was one or two times when in the chaotic and financial condition of the University, he was actually made acting dean. At the same time, he had been coach in football, baseball, and basketball and in the latter years of his life he held the stop watch timing the track meets. His genuine interest in athletics was an inspiration to the students who tried out with meager equipment and yet who merited his genuine admiration. This was reciprocated by the students and they held him in high regard and affection. I never quite knew how he got the equipment which he did for the athletics but he did and it was a great service to the University and very much appreciated.

He was also a very good business man. For many years the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees put its money in single house mortgages, many people secured their homes by borrowing money from the endowment fund of the University of Puget Sound paying the nominal interest and helping the University while they were buying their homes. The depression came and there were a good many of these homes which a regular banking group would have foreclosed on. Mr. Robbins sat down with the people and very frankly worked out financial programs whereby they could save their homes and the University would not lose any of its endowment. After I came to the University I remember there was one man who owned an apartment house in Olympia. Mr. Robbins worked out a procedure for him so that he would not lose his property. I remember reading a memorandum

which said, "We know that someday you will pay your interest, return your investment to the University of Puget Sound, and you will benefit and so will we." This actually worked out although it probably took 15 years for the man to recoup all of his financial difficulties from the depression.

When I came as new president of the College of Puget Sound in 1942, I had many conferences with Mr. Robbins. He filled me in on the financial situation, the procedures of the Finance Committee, the Board of Trustees, the endowment, the buildings, and the other things which a new president would need to know. His recommendations were always very excellent, timely, and meaningful, and given in a fine spirit of cooperation.

I shall never forget, after I had been here as president for a year, in a conference one day with Bishop Baxter, he asked me if I read the checks of the University. I told him I glanced at them but did not read them carefully. He said, "Well, Frank, if you are going to raise money for the University, you had better know where it goes." I suggested to Mr. Robbins that the checks be routed to my office so that I could quickly review them before they were sent out. This was different then the system he had had and he protested it and said it was a waste of time on the part of the president and that I did not need to bother with this detail. He was rather insistant and I was rather insistant and finally I said,

"Well, Mr. Robbins this is what I want to do and if I am going to have to raise the money, I want to know where it goes." He left the office rather quickly and I knew that he was very unhappy. However, within about 15 minutes, he came back, sat across the desk from me, and said, "Mr. President, you are absolutely right and I will cooperate to the fullest." From that time on, there was a kind of father, son relationship which was warm, meaningful, and most precious.

It was with great respect that on the 27th of May, 1944, he submitted to me and to the Board of Trustees, a letter asking me about his resigning. I talked with him at great length because I needed him and wanted him in the wartime. I got Mr. Dix Rowland to talk to him and he then decided that he would stay on part time and that he would help us until the war was over. This was most helpful and I was most grateful for it.

Shortly thereafter he did resign. He gave up his home, his yard which was a lot of work, and he, together with Mrs. Robbins, who had been a very outstanding professor of Spanish through the years - much beloved by every student who sat in her class and was considered a very cultured lady in every way - moved to Wesley Gardens in Des Moines, which is the Methodist retirement home. About once every six months I went to Wesley Gardens and sat down in their apartment and told them concerning the development of the University of Puget Sound, the way his hopes and aspirations were being carried out, the development

we had made, and the financial reality of the University.

One time he came in, together with Mrs. Robbins, into my office and they sat down and reminisced, recalled again his outstanding leadership, the great dedication which they both had had, and the distinct contribution which they had made in the life of the University. I told them both their influence, their careers, their interest was writ large in the history of the University and would be remembered by hundreds, if not thousands of students. We spent about two hours. I walked with them out to their car and they drove off the campus and went out to Wesley Gardens. I was not at all aware of the fact that that would be the last time I would see Charles Robbins. It was a great loss to me because I held him in the highest regard and affection, esteem, and appreciation. He had been a great influence in my life as well as the life of the University of Puget Sound and his influence because of the solid financial structure which he and Dr. Todd created was the foundation on which we could build the University of Puget Sound.

It was a great tragedy when his son, who was in the Navy, died about five years prior to Mr. Robbins death. In creating the oral history of the University of Puget Sound, I called both of his daughters and asked if I could put them on oral tape because of the great influence their father had had at the University. They were somewhat hesitant and said

they did not want to because they did not have anything more to add than would be found in the records.

I was most pleased that we were able to confer an honorary degree on Charles Robbins because he merited it, he wore the hood with dignity, and he certainly is one of the men whose career is writ large in the history of the University of Puget Sound.

FIVE DEDICATED MEN  
SENATOR DAVIS

At this time in the history of the University of Puget Sound there were a great many changes in personnel. One of the outstanding ones was the retirement of Senator Davis. He was certainly the beloved Mr. Chips of the campus and had a great following among the students for many generations. Walter Davis had come from the midwest. He graduated from DePauw in 1889. In 1892 he received his Master's degree in history from Cornell. From there he went to Leibzig, Germany and studied, followed by a time when he studied at the University of Chicago. He came to the University of Puget Sound in 1907. This was when the University was at the 6th and Sprague campus. There was a little building which stood right next to what is now the church and it was at that time the music conservatory. When the music conservatory moved, Senator Davis moved in and he lived there the rest of his life.

He was called Senator Davis because he actually ran for the Senate and was in the Washington State Senate for many years. He was highly respected and much beloved both by the people in the legislature as well as the townspeople and the students. He had a unique way of entering into a conversation with a new student, finding out what his name was, what his family connection might be and what his hopes and aspirations were. The next time he met the student he mentioned where he lived, what his father did - he had actually researched the student so that he knew him personally. This gave him a connection for many years and many

student generations through the history of the University. He was often chaperon for the various student parties. He was debate judge. He was athletic time keeper and he was all around a much beloved individual.

While he was in the Senate he often took classes and on many occasions, practically the whole student body went to Olympia by boat. They would go from the dock to the legislature and there whoever was Chairman of the Senate at that time usually put Senator Davis in the Chair and allowed him to preside for that day. The students were always recognized in the gallery and usually one or two bills which Senator Davis had introduced were enacted while they were there. I have heard many alumni talk about the wonderful trip to Olympia, how they enjoyed it very much, how they learned a great deal, and of course, their undying love for Senator Davis.

I remember when he came in and said he thought the time had come for him to retire, we arranged for him to have a pension. I visited with him from time to time in his tiny little home which was sort of like a little nest with paths through it because his books were piled on the tables, on the floor, on the window sills. He knew exactly where each book was and what it had in it but it was certainly a crowded spot.

There are many whimsical stories about the Senator. In the oral history which we took of Dr. Frank Willeston, he said that on many occasions the Senator would be a little late getting up for his 8:00 class and sometimes he would come and you could see



the collar of his pajamas under his coat with its collar turned up because he had not had time to dress prior to coming to class. Some of these stories were somewhat apocryphal but at the same time they were stories which grew out of love and affection which the students had for Senator Walter Davis. He was their Sunday School teacher, he was their mentor, he was their counselor and he was their friend until he died.

About the same time the Senator retired, Dean Henry died and the Board of Trustees had a very excellent minute at their Board meeting in tribute to the great service which Dean Henry and served both as teacher, dean, and administrator.

Shortly after that the alumni association asked that the funds of their contribution to the college be used to create the library of books honoring Senator Davis. It was very touching that after the Senator's death there was the sum of \$2,000 to buy books for the library from his estate.

On the 6th of May 1943, I approached the Army with the idea that an army specialized training unit might come to the University. This involved a trip to Washington, D. C. and also contacts at Fort Lewis and with the Congressional delegation, as well as the Chamber of Commerce in Tacoma. The enrollment was 310 total students, 86 were men, the remainder were women. We had women student body officers. I remember Katherine Woods whose father was Rufus Woods from Wenatchee, was president of the Student Body. Because most of the men had gone into the service the fraternities were without leadership and without members.

I suggested to the Board of Trustees that we create one fraternity taking all the various fraternity members and putting them together to maintain the fraternity spirit. This was done and we called it Alpha Kai Omega, which means the beginning and the end. This was to remain strong and meaningful during the war until there were enough members returning to start again. On the 20th of October 1943, Mr. Harry Brown, who was vice chairman of the Board of Trustees at the end of the meeting of the Board said to Chairman E. L. Blaine, "Mr. Blaine, I feel I must make a speech." He got up and in his speech he said that when the new president came before August of 1942, he was told that the College of Puget Sound would build a president's residence and that he thought it only wise and proper that that promise be carried out. He said he would pledge \$2500 toward the residence and he would hope that the Board of Trustees would say that the residence cost not less than \$25,000. He had prepared a sheet of paper and said that he would put his name down for \$2500 and pass it around to see how much money could be raised at that time. He did pass the paper around and it had a total of \$32,000 when it came back. It came to the hands of Mr. Clapp and he looked at it and said he would match dollar for dollar every dollar that had been pledged. This meant that there was a total of \$64,000 for the president's residence and the furnishings. It was a time however not propitious for building because building materials were hard to come by and there were certain federal regulations concerning the possibility of using building materials, plumbing materials, etc. So the pledges were kept and as the money was paid into the fund it was kept for that purpose. It was not until 1950 that the building was finally completed.

FIVE OUTSTANDING MEN IN THE LIFE OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

In 1945 the Board of Trustees received a letter from Mr. E. L. Blaine who was traveling in the east at the time, stating that he did not want to have his name placed in nomination for the Chairmanship of the Board for the following election. Mr. Blaine came on the Board in 1905 according to a statement made by Mr. Dix Rowland, who was one of his colleagues for many, many years.

Mr. Blaine was a very outstanding leader in the Pacific Northwest particularly as it related to Seattle and to the College of Puget Sound. Coming as he did in 1905, he was one of the five outstanding men - Mr. Blaine, Dr. Todd, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Albert Lister, and Mr. Dix Rowland. He had reputedly been the first white child born in the settlement in Seattle. He told me on many occasions concerning his early days in Seattle. It is reputed that when Chief Seattle lead one of the uprisings against the white people who were taking their fishing areas and also some of the forestry areas, that Mrs. Blaine, who was the wife of the first Methodist minister in Seattle, took her son (who was Mr. E. L. Blaine) on board a ship and went out into the bay in order to be protected from the Indian uprising. He was very much interested in Seattle and on many occasions when he and I were working to raise money for the College of Puget Sound, he would stop,

as I recall particularly one instance, in front of the outstanding banks and skyscrapers and say, "You know, Doctor, when I was a little boy four years old, I used to play right here and this was the front yard of the parsonage at that time."

Mr. Blaine had a very unusual career. He was very much interested in the church but he was also interested in real estate and investments. This was part of the way by which he secured his livelihood. On many occasions he suggested to me that the University should reinvest much of its endowment fund in South American Bonds which he thought would pay fifteen to twenty percent. When this idea was brought before the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees and also the Finance Committee, it was suggested that the investment should remain in United State companies and securities.

On a good many occasions Mr. Blaine told me of the unusual situations when the University existed by reason of the University Land Company selling some of its holdings to keep the College going. Mr. Blaine had many associations with the early presidents. He was very proud of the fact that he had much to do with the coming of Dr. Todd to the College of Puget Sound and for that reason there was a very close association between the two of them.

I found him a very outstanding person with whom to be associated. He had a good command of the situation at the College and was very proud of its development. In his latter

years, he lost his hearing and he used two hearing aids. Often time he would come to my office and we would discuss the agenda for the next Board meeting. On some occasions I would look out the window and see Mr. Blaine, having come from Seattle by bus, walking across the campus inspecting buildings and doing other things on the campus. In his later years he made appointments of committees without consulting the Administration and on occasion committees which were no longer necessary.

His mother, who was the wife of the first Methodist minister in Seattle, wrote many letters to her family back in New England and fortunately these letters were preserved, both by her family and also by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church. We had an alumnus by the name of Fred Pedersen, who was one of the executive secretaries of the National Board of Missions with its office in Philadelphia. One day he discovered in the office that they were making copies of her letters and that the originals were to be destroyed. He asked for them and was able to secure them and he sent them to the Puget Sound Library and they are somewhere in the archives although there are also bound copies of the transcribed letters. They are some very fine primary sources for the early Methodist history in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Blaine traveled considerably for the College of Puget Sound along with Dr. Todd in its early days. He was with Dr. Todd when the presentation was made to James

Hill for the Hill matching fund for the endowment campaign. He also was with Dr. Todd when he approached the Carnegie Foundation for matching money. Both of these were very successful.

He was one of the men whose career and life meant much to the College of Puget Sound. When finally it was decided that he would not run for the Chairmanship of the Board on October 17, 1945, Mr. Dix Rowland proposed a resolution concerning the retirement of Mr. Blaine from Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees. The Resolution reads as follows:

"E. L. Blaine has been a member of this Board for forty years and the Chairman of the Board for almost as long. Full of years, he now steps aside and the event is a memorable one. He has seen this college grow from a very small institution to its present status, and to him is due in a very large measure, the credit for what has been accomplished. He has given of his best in season and out of season. In great discouragement and in better days, the College has had freely of his time and counsel. The history of the College for nearly half a century is indissolubly linked with the name of E. L. Blaine and no words of ours can add to the great appreciation we have for his service.

We trust the relationship now being terminated is as great a source of satisfaction to him as it is to us to express our feelings. May God give him many more years to sit in the sunset and review the history of passed events and the many friendships he has enjoyed."

Mr W. W. Kilworth

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee was Mr. Harry Brown who then nominated Mr. W. W. Kilworth as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Kilworth was a

man who had been very successful in real estate in Seattle and who moved to Tacoma where he and his brother established the Washington Handle Company. Mr. Kilworth had been half orphan, his father died when he was very young and he lived in Kansas. While there as a small boy he carried newspapers for William Allen White who was the editor of the paper. Mr. White took a personal interest in Mr. Kilworth and talked with him on a good many occasions as a boy, suggested that he get the best possible education and gave him the idea that someday he should go to Princeton. Mr. Kilworth took the normal education in the Kansas town and then went to Princeton, where Woodrow Wilson was president at that time. Mr. Kilworth remembered seeing Mr. Wilson on a good many occasions and saw him when he returned from the International meeting in which the League of Nations was proposed but not adopted.

It is interesting that Mr. Kilworth saw some pictures in the depot in Kansas of the Pacific Northwest. These pictures had been painted by a Mrs. Hill, who had been hired by the railroad companies to paint the Pacific Northwest so that people would be intrigued and come. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kilworth bought a ticket which was called an immigrant's ticket and came from Kansas to Seattle. He told me he paid \$14.00 for the ticket. It was a case of sitting up three or four nights to come, having to provide your own food while on the train. He arrived in

Seattle and soon was involved in business and as previously mentioned, he was very successful in his real estate ventures. When he moved to Tacoma he was interested in logging and went to the various log camps and noticed that the men in the mills threw away the outside of the tree. They cut off what they called a slab and these were either burned to get rid of them or to use for power for the mill. Mr. Kilworth decided that he would buy the slabs and process them into broom handles. And he did. He set up his mill on the tideflats in Tacoma. He had a motto which said, "Every handle tried and true," and of course, the name Washington came because his name was William Washington Kilworth and he was named that because he was born on Washington's birthday.

Mr. Kilworth went back to Kansas and Montana and secured his brother Howard, who was at that time a cowboy. He put Howard in charge of production in his factory and he was in charge of sales. This meant he was to travel all over the United States selling his broom handles and, at one time, he had 75 percent of the total market in the United States. This took him to Florida where he heard the carillon at the Bok Tower. He sat at the Bok Campus for a whole concert one Sunday morning. He decided that this was one of the most beautiful moments of his life. Later on it was to cause him to give us the Howarth Kilworth Memorial Carillon which still rings the hour every hour on the campus.



Likewise in his travels he went to New England and on a very beautiful morning after a snow he started on his sales rounds and looked up and saw on the top of a hill a very beautiful white chapel. He went into the chapel and it had wide aisles, white pews, and white altar furniture. This likewise meant that one day the Kilworth Chapel would come to us with certain specifications such as the architecture and the interior furnishings.

Mr. Kilworth was very proud of his degree in business from Princeton and also the fact that his diploma was signed by Woodrow Wilson. He was very much interested in the academic structure of the University although it was geared to what he knew of Princeton at that time.

On many occasions I strongly suggested that we get into a major financial campaign for the development of the College and later University of Puget Sound. He was always very reticent. He would say, "It isn't the proper time for a campaign at the moment." Then he would say, "You know, Franklin, you are doing such a beautiful job by yourself I don't think it could be bettered. I think what we would do might hinder the fact that people give to you each year and if they gave one major gift, you would not get as much in the long run as you do now." I tried on many occasions to get him interested in a general campaign but I was not successful. He always felt that the church should give more

money and he always felt there should be more solicitation of outstanding leaders in the community. On occasion he was happy to go with me to talk to people like Mr. Weyerhaeuser and others. Mr. Kilworth was very sensitive concerning the kind of public relations which the University developed. For instance, we had a monopoly paper in the City - the Tacoma News Tribune and he would measure the number of inches in the paper that the College of Puget Sound had over the weekend and than compare it to the number of inches of Pacific Luthern. I knew that if there was a Homecoming or something at Pacific Luthern which outranked us that I would get a telephone call which would say, "Now look we have to do something about this. They are stealing us blind." This was his common phrase. Most often it was an infinitesimal situation and one which did not merit too much concern but it was always a pressure on me.

It was a very difficult time in our relationship with Pacific Luthern. Pacific Luthern emphasized that it was it was genuinely evangelical, it was totally Christian and the College of Puget Sound was exceedingly liberal. They said we were not dedicated and parents should not send their children to UPS for Christian higher education.

Dr. Seth Eastvold was president of Pacific Luthern and he was the kind of person who constantly did everything possible to emphasize his so-called evangelical and Christian emphasis in education.

I recall going once to the editor of the News Tribune whom I knew very well and was a member of Rotary with me.

When I walked in he said, "Are you going to pound my desk this morning?" I said, "Good heaven, Elbert, what do you mean?" He said Dr. Eastvold was in yesterday and stood here and argued and pounded the desk and said, 'Thompson's picture has been in the paper three times since mine. You can't put his picture in again until you put mine in three times.' He said that the amount of space that the paper gave the College of Puget Sound was exorbitant and the paper must give Pacific Luthern that much or more in order to catch up. This was somewhat typical of the very great feeling of competition which Pacific Luthern had.

One New Year's Eve our student body had a New Year's Eve dance in the Student Center and Dr. Eastvold stated that while the University of Puget Sound students were dancing thigh to thigh, his students were praying on their knees in the Chapel for Christian leadership.

I always felt a sense of appreciation for the leadership which Dr. Eastvold gave because he had to comply with the wishes and desires of four different synods - the American Synod, the Luthern Synod, the Northwest Synod, and the American Luthern Synod. He had real restrictions. For instance if he gave an honorary degree to a man from one Synod, he had to give an honorary degree from the other three before he could have freedom in giving honorary degrees so his must have been a very difficult situation. He practically killed himself in the process of developing Pacific Luthern during his administration.

Mr. Kilworth was a man of unusual means. Reno Odlin, who was his closest friend and also president of Puget Sound Bank used to say to me, "For heaven's sake, Frank, get him to give you at least five million dollars in his estate." On three different occasions I took briefs to him and suggested that he give five million dollars to the University of Puget Sound - one million dollars for the Chapel, three million dollars for the Kilworth Restricted Endowment Fund, and one million dollars for scholarships. He would look at me and seemingly be very pleased and say, "Franklin, I am going to treat the College handsomely in my will. He had the University for one-half million dollars for the Chapel and a like amount for scholarships. However, in the latter days of his life he became very much concerned and seemed to lose touch with reality as far as his finances were concerned. He had his will redrawn and he made the University the recipient of \$200,000 for the Chapel and \$25,000 for the Endowment Fund. In my brief to him I said that he could still leave a million dollars to his wife and a million dollars in his foundation downtown as well as the five million to the University. His wife called me one day and said that he ought not to be Chairman of the Board any longer because he was diabetic and he had times when he went to sleep sitting up. On a good many occasions in the last meetings when he was Chairman of the Board, he would actually go to sleep in the Chair and Mr. Shaub used to say, "Will, we have the motion and it is seconded. I think it is time for you to call for it to be voted on." He would wake with a little start and say, "Oh, yes, that is right," and would call for a vote. Because he did not think he had as much

money as he really did, the University received only \$200,000 for the Chapel and \$25,000 for the Endowment fund. In the process of working out his estate, Mrs. Kilworth asked me if I would help her select the million dollars worth of stocks with which she was bequeathed. He liked J. C. Penney's stock and he liked Southern Pacific Stock and a good many others. One day when we were in the Trust room of the bank going over stocks, I said, "You know Florence, I was very much disappointed in Will's estate because we had anticipated he was going to do so much more." She looked at me and said, "Franklin, I too am very displeased with the estate. He did not talk to me about it and he did many things in the final days of his life that I wished he had not. For instance I did not want him to leave this money to me but to leave it to my daughter and to my grandchildren so that we could save estate taxes for two generations." One of the first things that the estate settlement was to do was to write a check for \$1,750,000 for Federal estate taxes because he had not used the opportunity which was his. Yet in all fairness and all honesty, he was completely dedicated to the University. He was most eager for its development. He was most helpful in every way possible and it was just unfortunate that in his latter days his business sense was not as acute as it had been in the earlier years.

#### Creation of Special Committees

In the meeting of October 28, 1944 I recommended to the Board of Trustees that we create a committee called the Chapel and Assemblies Committee. I had a feeling that we needed a considerable amount of faculty and student input into the so-called Chapel and Assemblies Committee. This Committee was to be very

prominent and also to be very helpful. It met at least once a month usually at our home and Mrs. T always had cookies and hot chocolate for refreshments at the end of the meeting. Professor Arthur Frederick, who was head of the Department of Religion at the time was one of the key members of the Committee. We always had the student body president and the student body secretary and other students whom the student body or the Department of Religion would recommend. The Committee discussed various names and various programs and also structured, at my suggestion, that certain students should be Chairman for the day. This was one of the new developments at that time. Chapel was compulsory with seating assigned and with student monitors who would check to see if the students were there. Chapel had been compulsory since the inception of the school and on occasion we had people who were very unhappy about being forced to attend Chapel. To this day there are two or three alumni who talk about it in a negative way every time I see them.

I asked the Board of Trustees to appoint a committee to consider post-war building and planning. I mentioned the fact that we needed dormitories, particularly for men. We also needed more classroom space and the music building which was an old farm house was actually falling down because of its age. In conjunction with this committee, I suggested that we add to our architectural services. Sutton, Dugan and Whitney had been the architects for the new campus on 15th and Lawrence. Mr. Sutton had done a very great service in setting up the plans in the development of modified

Tudor architecture. Mr. Whitney had died and Mr. Dugan was in the 70 to 80 year age bracket. I strongly recommended that we ask Mr. Dugan if he would affiliate with another organization to be the architects for the college. He did this and at the suggestion of Mr. Kilworth, who was Chairman of the Board at that time, he associated himself with the company of Mock and Morrison. Mr. Morrison was a very unusual artist and Mr. Mock was the man who did the engineering factors for the plans they developed. In appreciation for the work Mr. Sutton had done, the Trustees in the early days of 1913, etc., named the quadrangle in front of Jones Hall the Sutton Quadrangle. Mr. Mock, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Dugan were very effective as a team and designed Todd Hall, the President's Residence, and other buildings as they came along. I was very sorry to discover that in the closing of the office of Mr. Sutton, Whitney, and Dugan that the early plans for the College of Puget Sound were given to the Washington Historical Society and also to the Tacoma Public Library. These are there and can be perused by checking ahead of time with the library.

In reviewing the relationships with the faculty, I was somewhat surprised to find really how little was being paid to them. I knew this was true because before I came as president I reviewed the fact that the faculty was getting \$2800 for 9 months and one of the first things I did was to raise it to \$3,000. Also the presidents salary at that time was \$5,000. It was all that the budget could afford at that time

and before I had been here two or three years I had spent all my savings and war bonds in order to maintain

In reviewing the situation I discovered that in 1936 we had joined a Teacher's Insurance Annuity Association. The University paid three percent of the salary and the faculty member paid three percent for a total of six percent of his salary to be paid toward his retirement. On several occasions on the retirement of people who had been here many years and had not accumulated anything toward their retirement, I asked the Board of Trustees if they could not give an extra amount of money toward their living and this was done. Several years later I remember working on the budget one night at midnight in the President's office and it suddenly dawned on me that if the University were to pick up the total amount of retirement payment, it would be like giving a tax free addition to their normal salary. By that time I had been able to get the retirement amount paid by the University up to six percent and by vote of the Board of Trustees, were able to make twelve percent of their salary paid each year to TIAA and later to CREF (College Retirement Equity Fund), which percentage is still being used today.

A great deal of my work was to be associated with the various churches in the Conference. I traveled almost every Sunday preaching in the pulpits and also putting forth the cause of the\*College of Puget Sound. It was a very difficult and tiring sort of work. There was no rest on the weekend because



you were driving anywhere from Blaine to Vancouver, Washington and often times over into Eastern Washington. One of the churches that I had been in on a good many occasions was Pioneer Methodist Church in Walla Walla. One time the minister called me - a Reverend Alex Aiton - and said he would like to have me come over and preach. I went over and preached there and afterward went to dinner with a man who had considerable wealth and was one of the outstanding leaders in the Pioneer Methodist Church. I talked with him concerning the need of the College of Puget Sound and its Christian program. He seemed very much interested and he gave a nominal amount of money through the church to the College at that time. Some considerable number of months later at the Methodist Conference in Yakima, Reverend Aiton came to me and said that the man had died and had left a bequest in his will for Christian higher education to come to the College through Pioneer Church. A special presentation was made from the Executor of the estate to the College of Puget Sound at the Yakima Conference in the amount of \$68,000. The will was such that the Church could not have it itself but could get credit for it and it also had to come to the College of Puget Sound. For that reason there is in the minutes of the Board of Trustees a statement saying that they appreciate very much the interest of Pioneer Methodist Church in Walla Walla and that if any student coming from that church is interested in training for the mission field, he shall have prior right on some of the income from the \$68,000.

This statement was on the Trustee minutes and was also sent to Walla Walla Pioneer Church. There was great appreciation for the gift which came to us and it was heralded in the press throughout the State. It was interesting to note that Reverend Aiton's son, Clinton Aiton is a minister in the Pacific Northwest Conference and is a alumnus of the College of Puget Sound and has been very much interested in it throughout his active career as a minister.

Inasmuch as the students were continually going into the service, it appeared that the fraternities would cease to exist. I called the fraternity men together and suggested that we organize all of them into one local fraternity called Alpha Kai Omega, which means the beginning and the end. This was done and we had about thirty men at this fraternity during the war time.

Almost at the same time, Dean Regester came to me one day and said, "Do you realize that we have five veterans who have returned to us and this will mean that we ought to set up a relationship with the Federal Government and our GI's.

#### Reorganizing the Board of Trustees

One of the interesting situations in the life of the University is the evolution of its Board of Trustees. When I came as president in 1942 there were a good many people who were in their later 70's and 80's. One day Dr. Harold Long, who was minister of Immanuel Presbyterian Church and was on the

Board of Trustees, came in and said, "Don't be shocked but I am going to get rid of some of your Trustees." I asked him what he meant and he said that there were some Trustees who had stayed on for a number of years and who were not very productive; as a matter of fact, often time were counter productive. He suggested that he say that he was going to resign and make room for new people that could be productive and helpful. Much to my surprise he brought in letters of resignation from Mr. Edwin Fuller, who had been YMCA secretary in Seattle and was prominent in the Methodist Church but whose effectiveness had diminished. There was also Mrs. Belle Reeves, who was Secretary of State at that time. Dr. Todd had wanted her on the Board of Trustees, not so much what she could do, but for the prestige of having one of the State elected officers on the Board. She had served several terms and was no longer elected to the State office but remained on the Board. There was Mr. James Newbegin. Mr. Newgegin had been mayor of the City for several terms. He was Chairman of the committee dealing with the construction of Kitteredge Hall and had been a very interesting and effective Trustee. However, he was about 85 years of age and came but took no more than a passing interest. Then there was Judge William Millard, who kept saying that he had an inside influence with the Bishop family in Grays Harbor. He was always going to have Mr. Bishop give enough money for a building, but this never materialized. Judge Millard, by some of his unusual decisions and statements somewhat discredited himself along toward the end of his life and was less effective

than he had been in the early days. For that reason Dr. Long felt that it would be a good idea for these people to make way for others who might come on the Board of Trustees. Inasmuch as we were limited by by-laws to 36 Trustees, for many years the Trustees had been nominated by the nominating committee of the Board and had been further nominated by the full Board of Trustees and elected by the Pacific Northwest Conference of the Methodist Church. These Trustee's resignations were received with appreciation and were accepted. Later on at the insistance of Mr. Kilworth and several others Harold Long was again put onto the Board of Trustees because he was an effective and excellent Trustee.

I one time remembertalking with Mr. Clapp, when he took me to lunch. He said there were only two permanent constituencies in the life of the University. One was the Alumni Association when a person graduated and each person was an alumnus as long as he lived. The other was the Board of Trustees. He said the faculty would come and go and other constituencies come and go but these two - the Alumni Association and the Board of Trustees - were the only ones with any degree of permanence. I remember watching this analysis quite carefully and five years after I retired, looking down at the commencement service and noting that fifty percent of the faculty had changed from the time I retired until five years later. At the last commencement I looked down and there was only one out of every three who had been here seven years or longer. This was somewhat different from the

early days when faculty came and stayed and were less mobile in their moving about than the present day faculty.

In the Committee for nominations for the Board of Trustees, the name of Mr. G. E. (Fred) Karlen, who is still a member of the Board of Trustees, was proposed. He has been generous through the years for the Building Committee and has us in his Will, he tells me, for a minimum of a quarter of a million dollars. Another person was Mr. L. T. (Tom) Murray who was with the Westfork Lumber Company and more recently Murray Pacific Company. Mr. Murray used to like to talk about the University, what it stood for, and its development program. He was always a man who gave to each campaign and to each asking. I shall never forget one time I went to his office to talk with him concerning a gift and he said, "Yes, I will give you a check, Franklin." He buzzed his secretary and said, "Make Franklin a check for the College of Puget Sound." His secretary, who was Mrs. Bertha Hamilton, had been a very fine personal friend and very much interested in the University. In a little while she came in with a check made out for \$10,000. His contributions up to that time had been \$2,000. He looked at her and then looked at me and then said to her, "But Bert, I have usually been giving \$2,000 each year." She said, "Mr. Murray, you can give \$10,000 just as easily as you can give \$2,000 and you take the whole thing as a tax deduction." He smiled, signed the check and handed it over to me. At that time, Mr. Roe Shaub was Chairman of the Board of Trustees. I took the

check to him and told him the circumstances. He looked at me and smiled and said, "For God's sake, Franklin can't you send Mrs. Hamilton to Hawaii as a tribute to her thoughtfulness and help. It was never done, but Mrs. Hamilton was a friend of the University for as long as she lived.

The other member of the Board of Trustees who was nominated to fill one of the positions open was Mr. George Thompson of Chehalis. He was an alumnus and was a friend of Chapin Foster, who at that time was editor of the Chehalis Advocate. Mr. Foster nominated him from the floor, not having gone through the Nominating Committee process to see if the person might not be interested. He was elected on the very fine speech about him made by Mr. Foster. The tragic thing was that Mr. Thompson did not attend any meetings and was not nominated to succeed himself.

#### POST WAR ATHLETICS

As a part of the post-war development when one could see it coming was what to do about athletics. In 1942 there were only two men members of the football team and I recall having them suit up and we took pictures so there could be at least two pictures of football players in the 1942 Tamanawas. I asked the Board of Trustees to set up a Committee to advise concerning the development of the Athletic program after the war. Dick Wasson was on the Committee, Mrs. Swayze was one of the members and Mr. Cochran and practically all the Alums who were on the Board of Trustees. We had had a kind of novel relationship in athletics prior to the war and Mr. Leo Frank was the football coach. He was also in the reserves in the

army and he was also called up quite early which left us without any kind of athletic direction. It was the suggestion of the Committee that I go to Fort Ord, California and have a talk with Leo Frank to see whether or not he would be willing to relinquish his position as football coach and athletic director when finally he was out of the service. I found him in the hospital and had a rather long and fine conversation with him. We agreed that he should not come back as coach, largely because of his own health situation. I did not know at that time that he was under rather heavy sedation when we talked and he did not remember considerable of our discussion. However, I put it in a memorandum and a letter to him and he subsequently agreed to it.

That meant that we needed to start to find a new coach. I went to a very fine Director of Athletics and a personal friend of mine - "Spec" Keene, who was coach at Willamette University when I was there and more recently the Director of Athletics from Oregon State College. It was his strong recommendation that we should get a man by the name of Frank Patrick, who was just getting out of the Navy and who had had a very outstanding career both as a football player and as an assistant coach and as a coach. Patrick was anxious to come to the Pacific Northwest and I flew east to interview him and hire him. He showed great potential and also a very fine knowledge of football, of coaching, and of men. He was not as adept at recruiting as I had hoped. He came and we had a fairly

good season. I made the mistake of going into the dressing room at half time during one of the games - the one in Spokane when we played Whitworth - and when I listened to him talk to the team and some of the language he used and some of the names he called the players who missed plays, I came back out very heavy hearted and said to Lucille, "The man will not last. We cannot afford to have that kind of man as head of our athletic program." He felt, as we did, that he did not fit into the College of Puget Sound and therefore asked to be relieved after a short season with us.



## TODD HALL

It was discovered that everytime we had a bed on the campus, we had a student to fill it. There was a very great need for the building of dormitories. The administration recommended to the Board of Trustees and the faculty that a residence hall be built for men. The cornerstone was laid during the Methodist Conference which was held on the campus in June of 1947. The building was completed in January 1948. Because it was soon after the war and because there were very great difficulties in securing proper materials for a building of this stature, very few contractors wanted to bid on it. In conversation with an alumnus of the University, Mr. L. B. MacDonald (affectionately called Bonny), he said, "Why don't we enter into an agreement whereby you furnish the material and we will build the building."

He felt we would have more clout in getting the material then he would and at the same time a very fine building could be built. This was the agreement which we entered into and we commissioned Mr. MacDonald to secure the material and to build the building. It was designed for ninety-two men.

In a special convocation, we honored President Edward H. Todd who was Emeritus, (he had been president from 1913 to 1942) by naming the building for him. Dr. Todd was beginning to show his age and I wanted to dedicate something in his honor while it still had special meaning for him. He had the same problem I have inasmuch as he was known as a money raiser

and a builder rather than as an educator. We both felt our real calling and dedication was as outstanding educators. In a conversation with him he said that he was pleased to have the building named for him but he would prefer having an excellent academic building named in his honor. There is a fine portrait of him in the lobby - painted by Mrs. Rowena Alcorn.

The building has study rooms, a recreation room, laundry, and a lounge. The cost of the building was \$238,000 which was \$3100 per resident. The Todd Hall students have been very active through the years. They have been outstanding in manyways and it has been a real asset on the campus.

During the unusual expansion of enrollment, we considered the possibility of adding a tower such as is found in Anderson-Langdon Hall and a wing on the south end. We anticipated that the lower floor would be offices for faculty and that the other floors would be additional space for men. One or two faculty members lead by John Lantz made it somewhat of a crusade saying we would never have enough students to fill it and for that reason it would be a waste of money. In a somewhat unusual moment he lead a crusade against the idea of further expansion. We had already received word from the federal government that we could borrow money for it at 3 percent interest amortized over forty years, however, it seemed unwise to create unusual antagonism at that time, hence the project was dropped. We have found later on that it would have fulfilled

real need. During the war, because of the heavy need for housing, we put extra beds and bunks in and had as many as 115 men in the house at once.

## HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE OF TODD HALL

BY R. FRANKLIN THOMPSON

During the War, there was a great deal of discussion among the trustees concerning the future of the University of Puget Sound as it related to enrollment. It was pointed out by the President that after the War there would be a very great increase in the number of junior colleges and the service which the College of Puget Sound had rendered as a commuting school for the local geographic area, no doubt, would be changed considerably. Therefore, there was a fundamental policy developed that we should become a resident college, providing the facilities necessary for students to be housed on the campus. At this time, there was only Anderson Hall, which had been built for 36 students but during the pressures after the War housed 89. The lounge downstairs was equipped for 12 and they were called the "Golden Dozen." People would ask if students were one of the "Golden Dozen."

There was considerable discussion as to how the dormitories should be built and where they should be built. The long-range plan shows that, to follow Mr. Sutton the original architect's plan for the location at 15th and Lawrence, the quadrangle plan should be followed. The Board of Trustees agreed to further development of this plan. It was decided that the first building to be built would be a building to house young men, inasmuch it was expected there would be a considerable increase in men returning from the War as veterans.

The design was worked out in such a way that south of Jones Hall would be known as the Men's Quadrangle and this would be built in units. There was great discussion as to whether or not the building should be one large building with two

wings reaching down toward Lawrence Street or if it should be in units of approximately 100. The long-range plans and study proved that it would be better to have units of approximately 100 students in individual buildings because it would be easier to manage, house and maintain, and it did not have the prototype of being an institutionalized building. Therefore, the first unit was to be facing <sup>Lowercase S</sup> Union Avenue, South of Jones Hall, with the possibility that other buildings could be added <sup>to</sup> from time to time. There was a strong recommendation on the part of the President that the unit which would be closest and parallel to Howarth Hall should be the last one built because the area was close to the academic heart of the College and it might very well be an academic building rather than a dormitory. Later on, in the development of the University, there was an asking to the Kaiser Foundation, when Kim Kaiser was a student at the University studying aviation as well as business, requesting a grant to build there a health hall, housing the School of Occupational Therapy, the School of Physical Therapy, the doctors' offices, infirmary and allied areas of interest. However, this asking to the Kaiser Foundation was never granted.

There was great discussion about the kind of building Todd Hall should be. It was decided that there would be two-bed suites for men; there would be a lounge with ample entry way and that it would be designed in the very latest of the dormitory tradition. This was done and the north end was not finished in brick because of the possibility of adding to it and because there was an \$1800.00 differential in the bid as an alternate when the bids came in. However, it was not very long before Mr. Shaub, who was a trustee, suggested that the north end be covered with ivy which would not only be beautiful but utilitarian as well.

Included in the original plans for Todd Hall were complete plans for a south wing with a tower in between, but these plans were never activated.

Later, when we considered the addition of the tower and south wing on Todd Hall, there was a question about whether the University was over-building in men's dormitory facilities. Inasmuch as the University of Washington had built a 1400-men's dormitory which was not used for four years and Seattle University had built a men's dormitory for 400 which was not used, the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees decided to delay the construction of the south wing and the tower.

Ultimately, instead, the decision was made to buy up the houses around the campus. These houses would be amortized in twenty years and give us the land for free. Some sixty to seventy houses were earmarked for purchase in the long-range plans.

As our needs arose, there were further plans for two additional dormitories. One was built in 1957 and was called "New Hall" until it was named "Regester Hall" in honor of Dean Regester who was a teacher and dean at the College of Puget Sound for 42 years. Another unit, closer to Lawrence, was built in 1970 and named "Seward Hall" after Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Seward. Dr. Seward was a very distinguished professor in physics who trained many outstanding physicists, particularly as they went on to be a part of the search for the atomic age. Mrs. Seward was secretary to Dr. Todd for 23 years and also secretary to his successor for some eight years prior to her retirement. The Seward have been very active in the development of the

University and very influential in its history.

When Todd Hall was to be built, there was considerable preliminary discussion with various builders because it was immediately after the War and building materials were not available. For this reason, contractors were very reticent to bid. Finally, the President talked with Mr. L. B. (Bonny) Macdonald, who was an alumnus of the College and who had been very helpful in its development all through the years. He suggested that there be a contract only for the building and that the College should purchase the materials, or that it be built on a cost-plus basis. This negotiated contract was entered into by the Board of Trustees on October 2, 1946.

The Trustees discussed the magnificent service of Dr. Todd to the College and how his utter and wholesome dedication had taken a very small school and put it on a solid financial and academic basis. Since Dr. Todd was growing in years, it was hoped that he could be recognized while he was still able to appreciate it. Therefore, on March 13, 1947, a motion was passed by the Board of Trustees that the new dormitory be named in honor of Dr. Todd.

There was a very gala event which was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Conference of the Methodist Church when the cornerstone was laid in June of 1947. Attending the cornerstone laying were Bishop Bruce Baxter of the Portland Area (which included the State of Washington at that time), Bishop Ledden of the Syracuse Area, Mr. William W. Kilworth who was Chairman of the Board, Mr. Carl Mahoney who gave the prayer and who was a member of the Conference at that time, Richard Wasson, a trustee, and Mr. E. L. Blaine, and of course Dr. Todd and many other special guests.

Dr. Todd actually laid the cornerstone and gave a little speech of appreciation for the fact that the hall was named for him. In a personal conversation with me, he said that he would rather have had an academic building named in his honor but since it appeared it would be some time before such a building would be on the campus he was very thrilled to have this one named for him. He liked to think of himself more as an academician than as a financial developer or builder.



## BUS SHELTER

It used to disturb me considerably to see the number of students who came by bus that had to stand out in the rain or stay in Kittredge until they saw the bus come up and then run out to see if they could catch it before it left. Sometimes they missed it and then they ran down to the corner of Alder and 15th where they caught it because it had to go around three sides of the block before it reached there.

I decided that we should have some kind of a bus shelter for the students so they could wait in comfort for the bus, because most of the students at that time commuted to the campus.

I went to the Tacoma Transit Company, which had two very outstanding officers, Curtis Hill, (whose son Frank Hill graduated from the University of Puget Sound and became a very distinguished doctor in San Francisco,) and Mr. Clinton Reynolds, who was a product of one of the Ivy League colleges back east and who, very frankly, wanted to be a member of our Board of Trustees. I presented to them the fact that there ought to be a bus shelter because of the unusually large number of students who came to the campus and from the standpoint of the neighbors in the area.

In our discussion, they asked what it would cost and I told them I would find out. I went to the architects and because it had <sup>no</sup> heat, no basic foundation and only minimal amount of light necessary it was found that we could put up a bus shelter for \$3,000. After considerable negotiation, they said they would underwrite the cost of the bus shelter if we would not reveal where it came from, because while they were a private transit company at that time and had not yet sold to the City they felt if it were known that they had built the bus shelter there would be a good many

other communities that would like to have a bus shelter, too.

The shelter was built. The Buildings and Grounds men did part of the work and it was built for \$3,000 and dedicated in May, 1948. It has served faithfully and well through the years until such time as the bus routes were changed to go north on Alder, around the campus.

The shelter was a very fine gift. The students have suggested from time to time that it be enclosed and used for an information center on the campus, but it hasn't appeared to be feasible because there would be the expense of light, heat and staffing .

Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Hill are both gone but we appreciate very much the fact that they built the bus shelter on the campus when they did.

# UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I

#### *General*

**SECTION 1. NAME AND LOCATION.** The name of this corporation shall be the "University of Puget Sound"; it shall have and continuously maintain in Tacoma, Washington, a registered office and a registered agent whose office shall be identical with such registered office, and may have such other offices within or without the State of Washington as the Board of Trustees may from time to time determine. The registered agent and the registered office shall be designated by duly adopted resolution of the Board of Trustees.

**SECTION 2. ORGANIZATION.** This corporation was organized as an educational and charitable institution and exists under Chapter 24.03 of the Revised Code of Washington. This corporation shall have no members.

**SECTION 3. OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.** The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be the establishment, maintenance and management under the auspices of The United Methodist Church, of a University of the highest class in which there may be taught all the various branches of learning as may in the judgment of the Board of Trustees of said University promote and advance the mental, moral and physical development of persons of either sex as may enter said University, and to confer degrees, honorary or otherwise, on individuals who are found to possess proper qualifications and shall comply with such conditions as the Trustees of said University may from time to time prescribe.

**SECTION 4. POWERS.** To accomplish the purposes for which the corporation was organized, it shall have all of the powers provided by law and its Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and its By-Laws including but not limited to the acquisition by purchase, gift, devise and lease, either absolutely or in trust, any property, real, personal or mixed, without limitation as to amount or value; to receive any property, real, personal or mixed, in trust, under the terms of any will, deed of trust, or other trust instrument for its corporate purposes, and in administering the same to carry out the directions and exercise the powers contained in the trust instrument under which the property is received and as otherwise provided by law, including the expenditure of the principal, as well as the income, for one or more of such purposes, if authorized or directed in the trust instrument under which it is received.

**SECTION 5. CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION AND ATTENDANCE.** This University shall be open to all persons upon equal terms and no denominational, racial or sexual qualifications shall be required of students, but attendance may be limited, based upon available facilities, endowment, tuition and fees.

### ARTICLE II

#### *Board of Trustees*

**SECTION 1. GENERAL.** The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by the Board of Trustees consisting of 36 individuals, divided into three classes.

#### **SECTION 2. TERM OF OFFICE, ELECTION, AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

##### **A. Term of Office**

1. Each class of trustees shall serve for a term of three years and until nomination, election and qualification of successors. The members of one class shall be elected each year.

2. The term of office of each trustee shall commence on the first day of July following the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Annual Conference of The United Methodist Church at which he is elected, or of the Alumni Association election, on April 1 following election, provided that the trustees elected to fill vacancies shall take office immediately upon election. The term of each trustee shall expire on the 30th day of June of the third calendar year following the initial election of his class, and upon the nomination, election and qualification of a successor.

#### **B. Election Procedures**

1. Alumni Members. The Alumni Association of the University shall have the privilege of electing two trustees each year. Procedures for the election of the alumni members to the Board of Trustees shall be determined by the Alumni Association.

2. Other Members. All other trustees shall be elected by the Pacific Northwest Annual Conference of The United Methodist Church, or any successor thereof of The United Methodist Church, or from nominations submitted by the Board of Trustees.

C. President as a Member. The President of the corporation shall be a trustee so long as he holds the office of President and counted as such in determining the total number of trustees.

D. Membership Stipulation. It is intended that the Board of Trustees shall have among its members no less than six who hold degrees from the University, including graduates elected under Article II, Section 2, B 1, and no fewer than six ministerial members; the failure to accomplish this declared intention shall in no way detract from the power of the Board of Trustees nor in any way invalidate any action taken by the Board.

E. Vacancies. Vacancies occurring in an alumni trustee's post may be filled by the Board of Trustees until a successor is elected by the Alumni Association. Vacancies occurring by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Trustees for the unexpired term of the predecessor.

**SECTION 3. GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.** All corporate powers shall be exercised by or under authority of, and the business and affairs of the corporation shall be controlled by, the Board of Trustees.

#### **SECTION 4. MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.**

A. Regular Meetings. The Board of Trustees shall hold regular meetings four times each year on such a schedule as may be determined by the Board, the Executive Committee or by such officer as may be designated to fix the time of such meetings, provided, that the Annual Meeting shall be held in the second calendar quarter. All trustees shall be notified by mail of the place, date and hour of the Annual Meeting or any regular meeting at least ten days in advance.

B. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the President, the Chairman of the Board or any three members of the Board; the call for a special meeting shall state the nature of the business to be considered and the place, date and hour of the meeting and notice of such special meetings shall be mailed to each trustee at least five days before the day on which the meeting is to be held. Business considered and acted upon shall be limited to that stated in the call for the meeting.

C. Attendance. Meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be open to students, faculty and staff of the University. The Chairman shall have authority to exclude any non-trustee from a

meeting when in his judgment, because of sensitive issues or conflict of interest, such person should be absent when the issue is voted upon or discussed. Request for items to be placed on the agenda of regular Board meetings shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Board or the President of the University not less than five days prior to the meeting. Participation by persons other than trustees, in meeting discussions or presentations, shall be at the discretion of the Chairman subject to the provision of Article II, Section 4 H.

D. Place of Meeting. All meetings shall be held at the place designated in the notices of such meeting, which shall be a University building, except that the Chairman of the Board may fix some place other than a University building for a meeting, with the consent of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees or the Board itself.

E. Quorum. One-third of the then existing membership of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

F. Rules of Order. General parliamentary rules, as modified by rules of the Board, shall be observed in conducting the business of the Board.

G. Order of Business. The President, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board, shall prepare an agenda for each regular and special meeting of the Board, which shall be mailed to the Board members prior to the meeting.

H. Executive Sessions. Executive sessions of the Board and its committees may be held on sensitive issues at the discretion of their respective Chairmen.

I. Conflict of Interest.

1. Any duality of interest or possible conflict of interest on the part of any trustee shall be disclosed to the other trustees and made a matter of record through an annual procedure to be established by the Board and also when the interest becomes a matter of Board action.

2. Any trustee having such duality or possible conflict of interest shall not vote or use his influence on the matter in question and shall not be counted in determining a quorum for the meeting. The minutes of the meeting shall reflect such disclosure, abstention from voting and the quorum situation.

3. The foregoing shall not be construed to prevent a trustee from briefly stating his position in the matter, nor from answering pertinent questions of other trustees.

4. Any new trustee will be advised of this policy upon entering on the duties of his office.

### ARTICLE III

#### *Officers*

SECTION 1. NUMBER. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board of Trustees, one or more Vice-Chairmen, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer and a President, all of whom shall be members of the Board of Trustees; and one or more Vice-Presidents, a Dean of the University, a Secretary, and such other officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of Article III of these By-Laws, none of whom must be members of the Board of Trustees.

**SECTION 2. ELECTION, TERM OF OFFICE, AND QUALIFICATIONS.** Each trustee officer shall be chosen annually by the Board of Trustees and shall hold his office until his successor shall have been duly chosen and qualified, or until his death, or until he shall resign, or shall have been removed in the manner hereinafter provided. The same person may occupy, at the same time, any two or more offices, as the Board of Trustees shall deem expedient, except that the same person shall not at the same time be both President and Secretary. No officer shall execute, acknowledge or verify any instrument in more than one capacity.

**SECTION 3. ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.** The Board of Trustees may appoint such other officers as the business of the corporation may require, each of whom shall hold office for such period, have such authority and perform such duties as are provided by these By-Laws or as the Board of Trustees may from time to time determine. The Board of Trustees may delegate to any officer or committee the power to appoint any such additional officers.

**SECTION 4. REMOVAL.** Any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by the vote of a majority of the whole Board of Trustees at any meeting of the Board, or except in case of any officer elected by the Board of Trustees, by any committee or superior officers upon whom such power of removal may be conferred by the Board of Trustees.

**SECTION 5. RESIGNATION.** Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or to the President, or to the Secretary of the corporation. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein or at the pleasure of the Board; and, unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

**SECTION 6. VACANCIES.** A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, or disqualification or any other cause, may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Executive Committee, subject, however, to the approval of the Board of Trustees at its next meeting.

**SECTION 7. CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, VICE-CHAIRMEN.** The Chairman of the Board of Trustees shall in addition to presiding at the meetings, exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees or prescribed by the By-Laws. The Vice-Chairmen shall act in the absence or disability of the Chairman.

**SECTION 8. PRESIDENT.** The President shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation and shall have general supervision over the business of the corporation and its non-trustee officers, subject, however, to the control of the Board of Trustees and its Executive Committee. He may sign and execute, in the name of the corporation, deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments authorized by the Board of Trustees, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Trustees or by these By-Laws to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and, in general, shall perform all duties incident to the office of the chief executive officer of the corporation, and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

**SECTION 9. DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.** At the request of the President, or in his absence or disability, the Dean of the University and the Vice-Presidents, in the order designated by the Board of Trustees, shall perform all of the duties of the President and, when so acting, shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions upon, the President. The Dean of the University and the Vice-Presidents may also sign and execute, in the name of the corporation, deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments authorized by the Board of Trustees, except in such cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Trustees or by these By-Laws to some other officer or agent of the corporation;

and shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to them by the Board of Trustees or the President.

**SECTION 10. THE SECRETARY.** The secretary shall:

A. Certify and keep at the principal office of the corporation the original or a copy of its By-Laws as amended or otherwise altered to date.

B. Keep at the principal office of the corporation or such other place as the Board of Trustees may order, a book of minutes of all Trustees' meetings with the time and place of holding, whether regular or special and, if special, how authorized, the notices thereof given, and the names of those present at the meetings.

C. Keep a separate book of resolutions of the Board of Trustees, with appropriate index as to subject matter, date of adoption, amendment, and original record in the minutes of the corporation.

D. See that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws or as required by law.

E. Be custodian of the records and of the seal of the corporation and see that it is engraved, lithographed, printed, stamped, impressed upon, or affixed, to all documents the execution of which on behalf of the corporation under its seal is duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws.

F. See that the books, reports, statements, and all other documents and records required by law are properly kept and filed.

G. Exhibit at all reasonable times to any trustee, upon application, the By-Laws and minutes of proceedings of the trustees of the corporation.

H. In general, perform all duties incident to the office of the Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

I. See that minutes are kept of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees and of all standing committees of the Board of Trustees.

**SECTION 11. THE TREASURER.** The Treasurer, if required so to do by the Board of Trustees, shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum, and with such sureties, as the Board of Trustees shall require. The Treasurer shall

A. Be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation, and the deposit of all such funds in the name of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as shall be selected by the Board of Trustees.

B. Keep and maintain adequate and correct accounts of the corporation's properties and business transactions, including account of its assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, gains, losses, capital and surplus.

C. Exhibit at all reasonable times the books of account and records to any trustee during business hours at the office of the corporation where such books and records are kept.

D. Render a statement of the condition of the finances of the corporation at all meetings of the Board of Trustees, and a full financial report at the annual meeting of the Board.

E. Sue for and receive moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever.

F. In general, perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

G. May delegate to a non-trustee officer, with approval of the Board of Trustees, such of his duties and responsibilities as he deems appropriate.

SECTION 12. SALARIES. The salaries of the officers shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trustees, but responsibility to fix certain salaries may be delegated by the Board of Trustees.

## ARTICLE IV

### *Committees*

SECTION 1. COMMITTEE STRUCTURE. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, a Committee on Finance, a Committee on Instruction, a Committee on Buildings and Grounds, a Committee on Planning and Priorities, a Committee on Student Life, Values, and Religious Affairs, a Committee on Trustee Selection, and such other standing and special committees as the Board may from time to time determine.

### SECTION 2. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. Membership. The Executive Committee shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and shall consist of the Chairman of the Board, the President of the corporation and at least three additional trustees. The Chairman of the Faculty Senate and the President of the Student Body shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee without vote.

B. Quorum and Majority. A majority of voting membership shall constitute a quorum and the Committee may act upon the majority vote of its members present at any duly convened meeting.

C. Management and Power. The Executive Committee shall during the intervals between the meetings of the Board of Trustees, possess and may exercise all of the powers of the Board of Trustees in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, except as to such matters which in these By-Laws or by resolution, has reserved to itself.

D. Minutes. The Executive Committee shall keep full and fair records and accounts of its proceedings and transactions. All action by the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Board of Trustees at its meeting next succeeding such action and shall be subject to revision and alteration by the Board of Trustees; provided, that no rights of third persons shall be affected by any such revision or alteration.

SECTION 3. APPOINTMENT TO COMMITTEES. Except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws, all appointments to committees shall be made by the Chairman and confirmed by the Board at its Annual Meeting.

A. Vacancies. All vacancies shall be filled by similar appointment at any time.

### SECTION 4. FACULTY AND STUDENT MEMBERS.

A. Appointment. The Chairman, after consultation with the Chairman of the Faculty



Senate and the President of the Associated Students of the University of Puget Sound, shall appoint a member of the faculty and a student to each standing committee of the Board of Trustees except the Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Faculty Senate and the President of the Associated Students of the University of Puget Sound shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee without vote.

**B. Privileges.** Any faculty or student member of any Trustee committee may attend any meeting of the Executive Committee. The faculty member and the student member of each Trustee committee shall have all the privileges and rights of any other member of such committee, to receive notice of meetings, attend the same and vote on all matters properly brought before the meeting.

**SECTION 5. SIZE OF COMMITTEES, CHAIRMAN AND QUORUM.** Unless otherwise provided by these By-Laws or resolution, all committees shall consist of at least three trustees, with a chairman designated by the Chairman of the Board, and fifty percent of the membership shall constitute a quorum.

**SECTION 6. EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.** The Chairman of the Board and the President shall be ex officio members of all committees, with the power to vote, and shall be counted for the purpose of determining a quorum.

**SECTION 7. MEETINGS.** Meetings of any committee may be called by the Chairman of the Committee, by the Chairman of the Board, or by the President. The time and place of all committee meetings will be as directed by the person calling the meeting and shall be indicated in the notice of the meeting. Only committee members shall be entitled to notice but any trustee may attend any meeting of any standing committee, except that any Trustee Committee Chairman shall have authority to exclude any person from a meeting when in his judgment because of sensitive issues or conflict of interest, such person should be absent when the issue is voted upon or discussed.

**SECTION 8. SUB-COMMITTEES.** Each committee may establish such sub-committees as it may from time to time deem necessary, with authorization to carry out the responsibilities assigned to them.

**SECTION 9. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.** The Board of Trustees shall by resolution, define and modify the authority and duties of each standing committee. Each standing committee shall prepare a statement annually of its recommendations as to its specific responsibilities, and forward this statement to the Chairman of the Board. The Board of Trustees shall review and approve these statements regularly, but not less often than annually at the annual meeting of the Board.

**SECTION 10. BOARDS OF VISITORS.** The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to create Boards of Visitors to serve in support of the various schools, divisions and departments of the University. The Board of Trustees shall define by resolution the authority, goals, objectives, policies, and operating guidelines for Boards of Visitors.

## **ARTICLE V**

### ***Contracts, Trusts, Loans, Checks, Bank Accounts, etc.***

**SECTION 1. CONTRACTS, TRUSTS, ETC. HOW EXECUTED.** The Board of Trustees, except as in these By-Laws otherwise provided, may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents, to enter into any contract or trust agreement or undertaking and to execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation, and such authority may be general

or confined to specific instances; and, unless so authorized, no officer or agent shall have any power or authority to bind the corporation by any contract, trust agreement, engagement or undertaking or to pledge its credit or to render it liable pecuniarily or to perform any act for any purpose or payment in any amount.

**SECTION 2. LOANS.** No loans shall be contracted on behalf of the corporation and no negotiable paper shall be issued in its name unless and except as authorized by the Board of Trustees. When so authorized by the Board of Trustees, any officer or agent of the corporation may effect loans and advances at any time for the corporation from any bank, trust company or other institution, or from any firm, corporation or individual, and for such loans and advances may make, execute and deliver promissory notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the corporation, and when authorized as aforesaid, as security for the payment of any and all loans, advances, indebtedness, and liabilities of the corporation, may pledge, hypothecate or transfer any and all stocks, securities and other personal properties at any time held by the corporation, and to that end endorse, assign and deliver the same.

**SECTION 3. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY.** No sale of any real property shall be contracted on behalf of the corporation nor any instrument issued in connection therewith unless and except as authorized by the Board of Trustees or a committee of the Board of Trustees duly authorized to approve such sale, nor shall any undertaking be made for the purchase of any real or personal property except upon like appropriate authorization and no trust agreement, annuity, conditional gift or undertaking of any nature shall be executed on behalf of the corporation, in connection therewith, unless and until authorized by the Board of Trustees or appropriate standing committee or sub-committee thereof.

**SECTION 4. DEPOSITS.** All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation with such banks, bankers, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Trustees may select or as may be selected by any officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation to whom such power may be delegated from time to time by the Board of Trustees.

**SECTION 5. DRAFTS, CHECKS, ETC.** All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes, acceptances, or other evidence of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, and in such manner as shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Board of Trustees.

**SECTION 6. GENERAL AND SPECIAL BANK ACCOUNTS.** The Board of Trustees from time to time may authorize the opening and keeping of general and special bank accounts with such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Trustees may select and may make such rules and regulations with respect thereto, not inconsistent with the provisions of these By-Laws as they may deem expedient.

**SECTION 7. AUTHORITY OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.** The Board of Trustees shall, by separate resolution for each officer named in Article III, Section 1, of these By-Laws, specify the authority and the limits thereof of such officers, if any, to execute contracts, written or oral, sell and purchase real and personal property, accept trusts and gifts, borrow money, hire personnel or engage services, and establish any procedures necessary with Trustee Committees, to qualify for such authority.

## ARTICLE VI

### *Notices*

**SECTION 1. NOTICES.** Whenever any notice is required to be given to any trustee or any other person by statute or by these By-Laws, whether of a meeting or for some other purpose, it may be given personally or sent to such trustee by mail, telegram or other form of written communication, charges prepaid, addressed to him at his address as is shown on the records of the corporation. In case such notice is mailed or telephoned, it shall be deemed given at the time when the same shall be deposited in the United States mail or delivered to the telegraph company. Such mailings, telegraphing or delivery as herein provided shall be due legal and personal notice to such trustee.

**SECTION 2. WAIVER OF NOTICES.** A trustee may waive such notice in any manner; and a waiver in writing, signed by the person entitled to said notice, whether given before or after the meeting or at the time as such notice is required to be given, shall be deemed equivalent to such notice; and, attendance by a trustee at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where the trustee attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. All such waivers shall be filed with the records of the corporation.

## ARTICLE VII

### *Indemnification of Trustees and Officers*

**SECTION 1.** Each trustee or officer now or hereafter serving the corporation and each person who at the request of or on behalf of the corporation is now serving or hereafter serves as a trustee or officer of any other corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, and his respective heirs, executors and administrators and each of them, shall be indemnified by the corporation against all costs, expenses and amounts or liability therefor, including counsel fees, reasonably incurred by or imposed upon him in connection with or resulting from any action, suit, proceeding or claim to which he may be made a party, or in which he may be or become involved by reason of his acts of omission or commission, or alleged acts of commission as such trustee or officer, or, subject to the provisions hereof, any settlement thereof, whether or not he continues to be such trustee or officer at the time of incurring such costs, expenses or amounts, and whether or not the action or omission to act on the part of such trustee or officer, which is the basis of such suit, action, proceeding or claim, occurred before or after the adoption of this By-Law, provided that such indemnification shall not apply with respect to any matter as to which such Trustee or officer shall be finally adjudged in such action, suit or proceeding to have been individually guilty of willful misfeasance or malfeasance in the performance of his duty as such trustee or officer, and provided, further, that the indemnification herein provided shall, with respect to any settlement of any such suit, action, proceeding or claim, include reimbursement of any amounts paid and expenses reasonably incurred in settling any such suit, action, proceeding or claim, when, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees of the corporation, such settlement and reimbursement appear to be for the best interests of the corporation. The foregoing right of indemnification shall be in addition to and not exclusive of any and all other rights as to which any such trustee or officer may be entitled under any by-law, agreement, resolution of trustees or otherwise.

## ARTICLE VIII

### *The Faculty*

**SECTION 1. DEFINITION.** The faculty shall consist of the President of the University, the

Dean of the University, Vice-Presidents, and the officers of instruction classified as follows: Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor and Instructor.

## SECTION 2. DUTIES.

A. The faculty shall prescribe, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees: courses of study, both graduate and undergraduate; graduation requirements; the nature of graduate and undergraduate degrees to be conferred. It shall determine standards of instruction, and the creation and maintenance of an adequate academic climate in the University.

B. The faculty shall create such committees as shall be necessary to carry on its work.

C. The faculty shall be governed by its By-Laws, which shall set forth the powers, duties and general rules of procedure, and the duties and responsibilities of its committees. Such By-Laws, and any subsequent changes therein, shall be approved by the Board of Trustees before becoming effective.

## SECTION 3. ORGANIZATION.

A. Plenary Meetings. The faculty shall meet on call during the University sessions and shall elect a secretary and an assistant secretary. The secretary shall keep a record of their proceedings, copies of which shall be filed in the offices of the President and the Dean.

B. Senate. There is authorized a Faculty Senate. Its duty shall be to study, advise and recommend to the faculty and to the President programs of actions for the good of the University. It may serve as an executive committee of the faculty, and its structure and operation shall be set forth in special articles of the By-Laws of the Faculty, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

## ARTICLE IX

### *Honorary Trustees*

## SECTION 1. HONORARY TRUSTEES.

A. Rights and Privileges. There is hereby established a class of trustees to be known as "Honorary Trustees." An honorary trustee shall have all the rights and privileges of other trustees except the right to vote as a member of the Board and such honorary trustees shall not be included in the allowable number of trustees as otherwise provided in these By-Laws. Honorary trustees may be appointed to committees with all privileges.

B. Appointment. A trustee may become an honorary trustee by request in writing to the Chairman of the Board upon attainment of age 65. A trustee shall become an honorary trustee upon the expiration of the term of office during which he has attained the age of 75. The application of this paragraph shall be voluntary for all trustees in office at the time of its adoption; and shall be compulsory for all trustees elected for the first time after its adoption which was on October 20, 1965.

C. Titles. Officers of the Board who transfer to honorary status during their term of office shall retain their corresponding title and position among the honorary trustees, and former trustees may be made honorary trustees in the discretion of the Board.

## *ARTICLE X*

### *Amendments*

**SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS.** These By-Laws may be amended or repealed at any regular meeting of the Board by a vote of two-thirds of all members present, provided

A. That notice of the nature of the proposed amendment or repealer shall have been given at the last previous meeting of the Board; or

B. That a written copy of the proposed amendment or repealer shall have been mailed with the notice of the meeting.

**SECTION 2. FORMER BY-LAWS.** All former By-Laws are hereby repealed as of December 17, 1975, at which time these By-Laws become effective.

## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES AND

### BISHOP BAXTER'S ADVICE

While I was teaching at Willamette University, President Bruce Richard Baxter often gave me special assignments. I did not know it then but he was actually giving me some administrative experience. Frequently, he would say to me, "Frank, if you had this kind of problem, how would you solve it?" It was fun for me and I would reply that I would do this and this and this. Quite often, he would then say, "Don't you see the political implications and the business implications if you do that? What are the alternatives?" And we would discuss them, and I learned a great deal from him regarding administrative management.

At the same time, Mrs. Baxter often invited Lucille to the President's home to help entertain visitors--trustees, executives from the East, lecturers, and other unusual and interesting people. Both of us learned a very great deal about administration without being aware of it.

When I was offered the position at the College of Puget Sound, I went up to Portland to see Dr. Baxter, who by then was Bishop of the Portland Area, and I always remembered what he told me: "Frank, you will have many unusual experiences if you accept, and you will have sore temptations to leave for some other place after a certain length of time. I think there is something to be said for a president who gives his entire, active life to one institution's development. He achieves something that cannot be derived if he only stays at one place for two or three years and then departs for somewhere else."

Lucille and I talked it over and decided that we would follow Bishop Baxter's advice and go to a school like the College of Puget Sound and give our lives to its development and to the young people with whom we would be associated.

### Methodist Episcopacy

We were getting along very nicely at the College of Puget Sound and making good progress when Mr. Robbins approached me about an opening in the episcopacy of the Methodist Church. He asked if the Pacific Northwest Conference could submit my name as a candidate. He believed there would be support from the Oregon Conference and the California Conference as well, and felt if I allowed my name as a candidate there was certainly a very great promise of election.

Lucile and I discussed this at great length--whether or not we wanted to be in the itinerary of the Methodist episcopacy. It would mean that we would have to move our family every few years; we would not have any roots and we would not be able to send our girls to a school like Annie Wright. So we decided that we would not allow my name to be submitted and I told Charles Robbins that we appreciated being considered but we would stay at the College of Puget Sound.

### DePauw Offer

Not long after that, in 1951, I was asked to visit DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where I was being considered for the presidency. Dr. Wilder

was not well and had reached the age of retirement and they were looking for his successor. Lucille and I stopped on our way East and Lucille spent the time with the wives of the Board of Trustees and I spent the day with the Bishop and the Trustees. It was a most interesting time. However, we were not particularly impressed, although DePauw had more endowment than the College of Puget Sound, but we knew what we had CPS and it was our decision that we would stay where we were.

I was exceedingly surprised when I received a telegram from Bishop Raines telling me that I was unanimously elected president of DePauw the evening before and asking me how soon I would be able to assume responsibility there. It came as a shock to both of us because we did not think we were being seriously considered and certainly we had not looked with too great favor upon the possibility of the move.

Again, after careful, prayerful thought, we sent a telegram back saying that we were honored that I had been elected but because we had not finished our work at the College of Puget Sound we felt we should remain here. So we turned the offer down.

#### Drew Visit

Shortly after that, I was called from Madison, New Jersey, by Mr. Leon Baldwin, one of the Baldwin Brothers who owned the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Trenton and who built Brothers College at Drew University. He asked if we would visit the campus with the idea that we might be considered for the presi-



dency of Drew. We visited the campus and I shall never forget the three hours I spent with Mr. Baldwin and the committee. Finally, he said, "Don't worry about making decisions. We'll make them for you. All you need to be is a figurehead!" His wife also told Lucille, "Don't worry about selecting the drapes or the furnishings for the President's house. I will select them for you and have them installed." It appeared that a great deal of the administrative work was actually being done by one or two trustees and that they were looking for a "front".

Finally, we returned to the Lackawanna Railroad Station for our trip to New York, and the first thing Lucille said to me, as she looked at me with a very weary expression, "Let's go home. Let's go home."

A number of years later, when there was another change in the presidency at Drew, I was called again and asked if we had changed our minds and would be interested in coming to Drew as a candidate for the position. I mentioned the fact that we knew what we had here; we were in the midst of a very strong developmental program, and though we appreciated their kindness in inviting us, we would stay in Tacoma.

#### Nebraska Wesleyan Opportunities

On two different occasions, when there were changes in the presidency at Nebraska Wesleyan, I was called long-distance to inquire as to whether I had any interest in it, if I would be an active candidate, and if I would be, they were sure I would be elected. Naturally, Lucille and I both had great love for Nebraska Wesleyan because it was our alma mater, the place where we

had met and spent many wonderful days and where we established many precious friendships. However, Nebraska Wesleyan was about one-third the size of the College of Puget Sound, both in student body and in assets, and it has had a precarious and difficult time because of the overpopulation of colleges and universities in the area. Consequently, I said I did not wish to be a candidate for the presidency at Nebraska Wesleyan.

#### Claremont Colleges

Some years later, Bishop Gerald Kennedy, whom I had helped to elect to the episcopacy, called and asked me to fly down and talk to one of the men in the area. We flew down and discovered that he had arranged an appointment for me with Mr. Mudd who was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Claremont Colleges complex. There were two brothers and both of them were very much interested in the Claremont College complex, and, of course, the Harvey Mudd College is one of the four colleges in the complex.

Mr. Mudd was a very interesting person. His father had made an enormous fortune in mining and engineering and both of the sons had very strong philanthropic interests in higher education.

Mr. Mudd showed me around the Claremont Colleges complex and talked with me for three hours about the fact that he would like to have us head up the complex. He said, "Don't worry about money. We have all the money we need and we will see that the entire program is underwritten. We have studied you very carefully; we have seen the way you have developed the College of

Puget Sound; we have watched the careful planning which you have structured, the long-range planning both from the standpoint of the development of the academic curriculum and the development of the plant, and we would like to have you do that for Claremont Colleges."

He was a very persuasive salesman. Again, Lucille and I conferred at some length and came to the decision that we knew what we had; our family was very well situated and enjoying their schooling; we were in a city large enough for us to know every leader and, yet, small enough to lead our own lives, and we decided that the philosophy that Dr. Baxter had suggested--to give our lives to one institution, develop it and make it outstandingly strong--would be the better part of valor.

With genuine wonderment in my heart, I sent a telegram to Mr. Mudd thanking him for his kindness but telling him that our work was not finished and for that reason we would stay at the College of Puget Sound.

#### Garrett Theological Seminary

One other time, I was asked to head Garrett Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois. Dr. Harvey Smith had been president and I had known him for many years on the Council on Finance of the Methodist Church and also through the General Conference committees. He was a very outstanding leader and a man who was in the great tradition of old and powerful presidents.

I was seriously interested in this opening, although my heart was with the College of Puget Sound. I flew back to Chicago to meet with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. I was able to talk individually with some

of the members, and I asked the attorney how many assets Garrett had. He quoted me a figure of about \$3 million in endowment. I asked the treasurer how much endowment there was, and he said \$4.5 million. I asked another man and he quoted \$5.5 million. I determined then that the Board of Trustees did not know exactly what was happening and did not know how many assets Garrett actually had. I also discovered that Dr. Smith had held the budget and the finances of Garrett very close to his chest and very, very few, if anyone, really, honestly knew the financial situation. I also knew that their campus was limited in size because it was surrounded completely by Northwestern University and that Northwestern was contemplating filling in Lake Michigan, using the sand dunes of Gary, Indiana, area, so that the campus, with its beautiful beach, would be cut off and hemmed in by Northwestern buildings, which actually happened later on.

Again, Lucille and I gave this careful, prayerful thought and decided that we would like to stay at the College of Puget Sound because it was an interesting place, it was dynamic, it had potential and we knew what we were doing and we were enjoying it very, very much.

#### University of Denver

One day, Bishop Baxter called me and said, "Frank, did the committee from Denver approach you yet?" I told him no and he said, "There is a committee from the University of Denver that will be coming to Tacoma to talk with you and Lucille about whether you would be interested in becoming Chancellor at the

University of Denver." The University of Denver did not have a president but had a chancellor. He said, "Take a long look at it but I don't think you'll be interested in it because the University of Denver has had a very rocky situation. It is dominated by city politics. It is also dominated by some of the political and business interests so that its relationship is very difficult with the Methodist Church and the Methodist tradition. As a matter of fact, it is completely away from the Methodist tradition and it is really a municipal university at the present time. Their financial situation is so precarious that intercollegiate football has been eliminated and they are cutting back on their offerings because of budgetary problems. I think it is nice to be asked but I seriously question whether you and Lucille should move to Denver when you know what you have at the College of Puget Sound." The committee did come and talk to us but we decided to stay in Tacoma.

#### In retrospect

As I look back now on the wonderful life which Lucille and I and Martha and Mary have enjoyed here at the University of Puget Sound, I have no regrets about our decisions. It has been a wonderful, complete, and full life. Naturally, there were times of tension; there were times of great responsibility; there was great difficulty in raising the \$33 million which I raised over the years; but I have never regretted the fact that we stayed in Tacoma at the University of Puget Sound rather than leaving for one of the other opportunities.

At the time of student tensions when all 2600 universities were in difficulty because of student attitudes, and some faculty attitudes, naturally a person thought long thoughts concerning the episcopacy of the Methodist Church,

about whether it would have been better at Nebraska Wesleyan or at Drew or at Garrett or at Claremont, or any of the other places where we might have gone. But it is most interesting to walk over the campus of the University of Puget Sound and realize that, as the needs arose, we built the 37 different buildings, and at the same time, we took the active endowment from a million dollars up to \$8.5 million and built a great foundation for the future of the University of Puget Sound.

R. Franklin Thompson  
June 14, 1979

W. W. KILWORTH AND THE  
HOWARD KILWORTH CARILLON

Mr. William W. Kilworth, who was Chairman of the Board of Trustees for many years at the College of Puget Sound, was born and reared in Kansas. He went to school in Kansas and to a normal school for the training of teachers at Emporia, Kansas. While in school, he carried papers for the famous Emporia Gazette Editor, Mr. William Allen White. Mr. White took a personal interest in Will Kilworth because he was fatherless, his father having died when he was very young. Mr. Kilworth appreciated that interest always. It was to engender a life long desire to help others, especially boys through the Boy Scout movement.

After he had finished his schooling, he saw the work of Abby Williams Hill who had been commissioned by the railroads to paint pictures of the Pacific Northwest, its mountains, its trees, its rare beauty. These were hung in the various depots with the idea that they would create interest in people to come West. This happened in the case of Mr. Kilworth and he had what was called an "immigrant's ticket" from Kansas to Seattle. I believe he told me he paid ten dollars for it, and he had to sit up for several days and provide his own food enroute.

He came to Seattle and there he engaged in business using his talents in real estate. He was exceedingly successful and accumulated considerable assets, ultimately in the neighborhood of seven million dollars.

Watching the lumber procedures here in the Pacific Northwest, he noticed that when the trees were cut there were very large slabs from the edge of the trees which were wasted and used for fuel to run the plants. He offered the mills a very minimum amount for these slabs and they were happy to sell them because

there was so much waste. He devised a plan for making broom handles. Inasmuch as he was born on Washington's birthday and was named William Washington Kilworth, he said he followed the tradition of George Washington, and his handles had to be "straight and true" and every handle was guaranteed. He traveled a great deal selling his handles all over the United States. He was often away six or eight weeks. Finally, he had the major portion of the market and sold at least 75 per cent of all the handles in the United States.

One of his trips took him to Florida; and on one beautiful Sunday morning while he sat in the park, he heard the Bok Singing Tower, which is one of the most beautiful carillons in the world. It is a genuine carillon having very large bells in the top of the campanile tower. Mr. Kilworth envisioned the possibility of someday having a campanile tower honoring his father and mother and himself, although at that time he was not connected with any university or any other institution. On this same trip, he also saw, in New England, a beautiful white chapel on top of a green knoll, and on many occasions told me it was one of the most beautiful sights he had ever seen. This was to make an indelible impression on him and to become a reality in the W. W. Kilworth Memorial Chapel on the campus of the University of Puget Sound after his death.

Mr. Kilworth had a brother, Howard, who was younger. There was enough difference in years that Howard looked upon Will almost as a father or certainly as an older person to whom he could turn for counsel, advice and help. Howard was an interesting person because he had gone from Kansas into Wyoming and Montana and lived the life of a typical cowboy. As such, he had not necessarily



created much of an estate for himself but had enjoyed that kind of life. When Will came to Tacoma and established the broomhandle business, it was very interesting because he felt he needed Howard to help secure the raw material while Will had the responsibility of selling the finished product. Howard had a very fine way of getting along with the loggers and the people at the lumber mills and was able to provide the raw material necessary to keep the handle company running smoothly. Therefore, Will brought Howard into the company and gave him half of the stock, which appreciated through the years. Neither of the Kilworths had any children. After Howard's death, Will mentioned to me one day that he would like to think in terms of some memorial to Howard because he missed him so much and had appreciated him so very much. I recalled his discussion sometime earlier when he said he had always hoped for a carillon, and he suggested at that time that we might be able to build a campanile on the campus, such as the one in the Bok Park in Florida. However, when we talked about it, it appeared that it would cost over \$200,000 without the bells and Mr. Kilworth decided that was too much money for a building that would have little utilitarian value so far as the University was concerned.

About that time, the Schulmerich Electronic Carillons became available and it was suggested that we might be able to compromise and have a Schulmerick set of bells on our campus. They had been very much in evidence at one of the World's Fairs. Will had heard them there and decided that this might be a compromise. He commissioned me to find out what the cost would be and it appeared that a set of bells that would be best suited for the campus would cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000, if we had a place for the console and for the timing procedures. He said that amount was more than he had in mind for it and if I could get it for

\$20,000, he would go ahead. We discussed it with the salesman and he said the best he could do would be \$22,000, so Will told us to go ahead and get it for that amount.

The big console was established in the top of the music building and there is also a keyboard there from which the bells can be played; and for many years, on Sunday afternoon, we had a concert at 2:00 for approximately a half hour when the organist at the University would play pieces in keeping with the seasons-- Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving, etc. There is also an automatic player which can play these pieces and there are rolls, such as used on a player piano, to be used if there is no carillonneur available.

The bells were installed and dedicated on the 11th of July, 1954. We had a special banquet and a special carillonneur to play them. The banquet was held at the New Yorker and the carillonneur spoke. He was a very unusual person-- not only an unusual artist but an unusual speaker because he talked about when it is foggy and the bells play "you can feel them dance on the atmosphere", etc. The group assembled on the front steps of the music building and listened to the concert which was exceedingly fine. There is a plaque in the music building dedicating the carillon to Howard Kilworth and Mr. William Kilworth was very pleased with this memorial which is still very actively used in the life of the University.

We set the bells so they ring ten minutes before the end of the class, which is a signal to the professors that the class period is about up. We had a very fine young English teacher from Cambridge University in England and on occasion he would stop and say to the students, "Has the music box rung yet?" and there

was some chuckling over his definition of the carillon, but through the years it has rendered outstanding service and it is a major influence and tradition in the life of the campus.

R. Franklin Thompson

## HOWARD KILWORTH CARILLON

Mr. Howard Kilworth was born in Kansas, a member of the Kilworth family. He was the brother of W. W. Kilworth who was for many years Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Puget Sound. Mr. William Kilworth brought Mr. Howard Kilworth into the Washington Handle Company and into other allied projects with which he was affiliated as a well-known businessman. Mr. Howard Kilworth died and Mr. William Kilworth said one day that he would like to have a set of bells on the campus as a memorial to his brother.

On many visits east in conjunction with his handle company, Mr. William Kilworth had stopped to see the Bok Tower in Florida. He always envisioned this as being one of the most ideal settings that he could imagine and he loved it very, very much.

He discussed with me the possibility of putting a tower like that in Volunteer Park in Seattle and having a set of bells established there as a part of his estate; however, this was not done although it was seriously contemplated by Mr. Kilworth.

Mr. William Kilworth then authorized me, as President of the University, to negotiate to secure a set of bells. We considered a good many different kinds--cast bells and other bells and we also submitted to Mr. Kilworth a notebook with pictures and examples of many bell towers, together with the various costs and specifications.

Finally, it was decided that we would get a set of Schumerlich bells consisting of 61 bells of the English type. The initial cost was to be \$25,000. However, Mr. Kilworth said that he had allocated the sum of \$20,000 for this set of bells and felt that the amount was ample.

After consulting with the Schumerlich Company, we found they would not sell the set of bells we wanted for \$20,000 but would do it for \$21<sup>2</sup>,000, including installation. Finally, this was the price agreed upon and the price Mr. Kilworth paid to the University for the set of bells honoring Howard Kilworth.

There is a plaque in the library where the amplifier of the bells is located showing the date of dedication of the Kilworth Memorial Carillon.

Each Sunday afternoon at 2:00 there is a concert played on the bells and Mr. Kilworth came to the campus many times and sat in the area South of Jones Hall to listen to these concerts.

R. F. Thompson  
circa 1970

## AN ACT

## TO INCORPORATE THE PUGET SOUND UNIVERSITY.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That* D. R. Bigelow, B. C. Lippincott, G. A. Barnes, James Biles, A. Hall, W. Rutledge, W. N. Ayers, S. McCaw, J. B. Webber, Charles Prosch, J. R. Meeker, W. W. Miller, G. K. Willard, B. L. Hennes, A. R. Burbank, A. A. Drury, A. S. Aternathy, D. Phillips, N. Doane, W. Wright, C. H. Hale, F. W. Pettygrove, J. L. Scammon, J. F. Devore, R. H. Lansdale, L. Shaffer, T. F. Berry, A. H. Simmons, C. M. Carter, Jno. D. Biles, their associates and successors in office, shall become a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, under the name of the Puget Sound University; by which they may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all the courts of law and equity, may have a corporate seal, and the same alter or breach at pleasure; may hold all kinds of estate, real, personal or mixed, which they may acquire by purchase, donation, devise, or otherwise, necessary to accomplish the objects of the corporation, and the same to dispose of and convey at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The trustees of said University shall have full power to locate the same at such place as a majority of the board shall deem proper.

SEC. 3. The trustees of said University shall hold their offices for such terms, and shall receive their appointments in such manner as shall be prescribed by the rules and by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 4. The number of trustees may be increased to any number not exceeding thirty-five.

SEC. 5. The trustees shall have power to appoint a president, professors, tutors, and teachers, any other necessary agents and officers, and fix the compensation of each, and may make such by-laws for the government of the institution and for conducting the affairs of the corporation as they may deem necessary, and shall have power to confer, on the recommendation of the faculty, all such degrees and honors as are conferred by colleges and universities of the United States, and such others, (having reference to the course of study and the accomplishment of the student,) as they may deem proper.

SEC. 6. The president and professors shall constitute the faculty of said University, and have power to enforce the rules and regulations enacted by the trustees for the government and discipline of the students, and to suspend and expel offenders as may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 7. The said corporation may have a capital not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and it shall be used for the purposes of education.

SEC. 8. The first meeting of said corporation shall be the first Friday in February, 1860; seven shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

Passed January 25th, 1860.



# College of Puget Sound

TACOMA 6, WASHINGTON

MINUTES OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Copy of

VOLUME I.

## RECORDS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PUGET SOUND UNIVERSITY ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That the undersigned, desirous of forming a corporation for the establishment, operation, management and maintenance of a university of the highest class, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the various branches of literature, art and science, (including, if the trustees herein appointed or hereafter chosen shall so elect and determine,) theology, law, medicine, and technology shall be taught with power to confer degrees on individuals who are found on examination, or otherwise, to possess proper qualifications, or who shall comply with such conditions as the Trustees of said University shall, from time to time prescribe, hereby adopt the following articles, viz:

first. The names of the persons concerned and who have associated themselves to form a body politic, are: Joseph D. Caughren, William H. Fire, David Lister, Calvin S. Barlow, David G. LeSourd, and John F. De Vore, all citizens of the United States and residents of the County of Pierce in the Territory of Washington.

Second. The name of said corporation shall be "The Puget Sound University, and its location and chief place of business shall be at or adjacent to the City of Tacoma in the County and Terr-

itory aforesaid.

Third. The said corporation is not a joint stock company. The members thereof shall consist of its Board of Trustees who shall be selected and appointed as herein provided. Said trustees shall be nominated by the corporation at the annual meeting as provided by its By-Laws, subject always to the confirmation of said selection by the Puget Sound Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the next annual meeting thereafter of said conference. And in the event of the change of name or boundaries of said conference, then such selection or confirmation shall be made by the proper conference of said Methodist Episcopal Church, within whose boundaries the City of Tacoma may be located.

Fourth. The object and purpose of said corporation shall be the establishment and maintenance of a university of the highest class, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which the various branches of learning, literature, art, music science and physical education (including if the trustees herein appointed or hereafter chosen shall so elect and determine, theology, law, medicine and technology), shall be taught and also the establishment of such other departments of culture, learning, discipline or development as shall, in the judgment of the Trustees of said university, now or in the future promote and advance the physical, moral and mental development of such young persons of either sex as may place themselves, or be placed, under the management of said trustees or the teachers and professors appointed by them, and to confer such degrees, honorary or otherwise, on individuals who are found upon examination or otherwise, to possess proper qualifications or who shall comply with such condit-



ions as the trustees of said university shall from time to time prescribe.

Fifth: The officers of the corporation shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, but the two offices last named may be held by one person and all shall be members of the board of trustees and shall be elected by said board. Any other officers created by the By-Laws to be hereafter adopted shall be chosen by the Board of Trustees hereinafter named, or which shall, from time to time be elected and hold their respective offices for the time provided in said By-Laws.

Sixth: The trustees to manage the affairs of said university shall be twenty-one in number, of whom the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church residing nearest to the City of Tacoma, the presiding elder of the district in which the City of Tacoma shall be located, and the Mayor of the City of Tacoma for the time being shall be ex officio members and the remaining eighteen shall be elected for the term of three years or until their successors are elected and qualified. The eighteen elected in 1889 shall proceed to draw lots and one-third thereof or six trustees shall hold their offices for one year, six shall hold their offices for two years, and the remaining six for three years, and all trustees elected thereafter shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, provided always that the majority of said board of trustees elected at any election shall be residents of Pierce County, Washington Territory, and a majority of said board at all times shall be members of the said Methodist Episcopal Church. Provided also that after the first an-

4

nual nomination of six trustees, no outgoing trustees shall participate in any manner in such nomination or election. In the event of failure of the Board to nominate at their annual meeting, or the death of or refusal to act of any person so nominated the Conference may proceed to an election to fill such vacancy without a previous nomination by the Board. Vacancies occurring after the adjournment of Conference shall be filled until the next meeting of Conference by selection of the Board or Trustees.

Seventh. The names of the trustees for the first year after the organization of the corporation, and until their successors shall be confirmed by the said Puget Sound Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its next regular annual and until they shall be qualified are: Charles H. Fowler, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing in San Francisco State of California or his successive nearest residing to the City of Tacoma, Reverend Charles D.\* Brown, Presiding Elder of the Olympia District of said Puget Sound Conference and his Honor the Mayor of Tacoma, for the time being, shall be ex officio members of the said Board, and Calvin S. Barlow, Theodore Hosmer, William D. Tyler, David G. LeSourd, John R. DeVore, William H. Fire, Andrew C. Smith, Allen C. Mason, Thomas J. Massey, John S. McMillan\*\*, Rurus W. Ward, Frederick S. Williams, David Lister, Joseph D. Caughran, Charles P. Masterson, Isaac W. Anderson, Theodore C. Sears and William H. Sampson.

Said Trustees shall have the control of the affairs business and policy of said University, educational, financial and otherwise, subject always to the supervisory control of the Methodist Episcopal Church in accordance with the discipline for

\* Should be H. D. Brown. \*\* Should be McMillin.

the government of its educational institutions; with power to appoint such teachers, professors, tutors, janitors, servants or agents as in their judgment will best promote the interests of said University, and to make such contracts and to authorize the President to execute such instruments whether relating to the personal or real property of the said University or to any other matter relating to or cognate with the purpose and object for which the said University is organized as hereinbefore set forth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The undersigned as corporators have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1888

Josephus D. Caughran	(Seal)
William H. Fife	(Seal)
David Lister	(Seal)
Calvin S. Barlow	(Seal)
David G. LeSourd	(Seal)
John F. De Vore	(Seal)

Territory of Washington

SS

County of Pierce

This certifies that on this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, before me, a Notary Public, in and for Washington Territory, personally came Josephus D. Caughran, William H. Fife, David Lister, Calvin S. Barlow, David LeSourd, and John F. De Vore, personally known to me to be the individuals whose names are subscribed to and who executed the foregoing Articles and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

SEAL

Elwood Evans, Notary Public in

and for Washington Territory

Territory of Washington

ss

County of Pierce

Josephus D. Caughran, William H. Fire, David Lister, Calvin S. Barlow, David G. LeSourd and John F. De Vore being severally sworn, each for himself doth depose and say, that they are the persons named as corporators in the foregoing instrument, and are fully acquainted with the contents thereof: and that the same correctly sets forth the objects of said corporation and the conditions upon which said corporation is organized and that every part of said instrument is true and correct as they verily believe.

Josephus D. Caughran  
William H. Fife  
David Lister  
Calvin S. Barlow  
David G. LeSourd  
John F. De Vore

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Seventeenth day of March,  
A. D. 1888.

SEAL

Elwood Evans  
Notary Public for Washington Territory

AN ACT

## TO INCORPORATE THE PUGET SOUND UNIVERSITY.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That D. R. Bigelow, B. C. Lippincott, G. A. Barnes, James Biles, A. Hall, W. Rutledge, W. H. Ayers, S. McCaw, J. B. Webber, Charles Prosch, J. R. Meeker, W. W. Miller, G. K. Willard, E. L. Henness, A. R. Burbank, A. A. Denny, A. S. Abernethy, D. Phillips, N. Doane, W. Wright, G. H. Hale, F. W. Pettygrove, J. L. Seamon, J. F. Devore, R. H. Lansdale, L. Shaffer, T. F. Perry, A. H. Simmons, C. M. Carter, Jno. D. Biles, their associates and successors in office, shall become a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, under the name of the Puget Sound University; by which they may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all the courts of law and equity, may have a corporate seal, and the same alter or breach at pleasure; may hold all kinds of estate, real, personal or mixed, which they may acquire by purchase, donation, devise, or otherwise, necessary to accomplish the objects of the corporation, and the same to dispose of and convey at pleasure.

Sec. 2. The trustees of said University shall have full power to locate the same at such place as a majority of the board shall deem proper.

Sec. 3. The trustees of said University shall hold their offices for such terms, and shall receive their appointments in such manner as shall be prescribed by the rules and by-laws of said corporation.

Sec. 4. The number of trustees may be increased to any number not exceeding thirty-five.

Sec. 5. The trustees shall have power to appoint a president, professors, tutors, and teachers, any other necessary agents and officers, and fix the compensation of each, and may make such by-laws for the government of the institution and for conducting the affairs of the corporation as they may deem necessary, and shall have power to confer, on the recommendation of the faculty, all such degrees and honors as are conferred by colleges and universities of the United States, and such others, (having reference to the course of study and the accomplishment of the student,) as they may deem proper.

Sec. 6. The president and professors shall constitute the faculty of said University, and have power to enforce the rules and regulations enacted by the trustees for the government and discipline of the students, and to suspend and expel offenders as may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 7. The said corporation may have a capital not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and it shall be used for the purposes of education.

Sec. 8. The first meeting of said corporation shall be the first Friday in February, 1860; seven shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

Passed January 25th, 1860

## CIVIL DEFENSE AND THE UNIVERSITY

In the early part of the 1960's, there was great fear among the military leaders that the United States would be bombed with nuclear or atomic bombs and there was a very definite program on the part of Congress to make people aware of the danger and also to provide for their protection.

I went to a conference with Brig. Gen. Ensley Llewellyn (an alumnus of the University of Puget Sound) on April 20, 1962, concerning civil defense and the University of Puget Sound. At that time, we were informed that Congress had allocated for civil defense \$700,000,000; that \$425,000,000 was for the construction of shelters at various places and that it was to be allocated at the rate of \$2.50 per square foot or \$25 per shelter space, and they figured \$10 per person as a square foot unit. This money was to be used for multipurpose use and one-fourth of a square foot was to be allocated for storage of food and supplies by the government, which were to be used only in case of a disaster.

Following the meeting, we were to have the architect make a detailed study of the method of construction and have the study available to Civil Defense, Sitts and Hill or Whitacre Engineers of Tacoma who had been approved by Civil Defense as advisors in this kind of construction. They were in hopes that the shelters could be ready by January 1, 1963 and that 50 percent of the cost of the shelters and multiple-use structures would come from Civil Defense.

I then called the science faculty together and told them it appeared that we might be able to get a very large sum of money for the construction of shelters in a multipurpose building if we adhered very closely to the suggestions made by Civil Defense.

On June 12, 1962, I received a letter from the State Director of Civil Defense saying that he was absolutely sure that incentive money could be available and that we should work with the U.S. Army Corps and the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks in planning the new building; that the University of Puget Sound was first in line for it, particularly if it would construct the underground science building as projected for January 1, 1963. He was quite sure that we could receive 50 percent of the cost of the building and that this would provide shelter for 4,000 to 5,000 and it could be used not only as a shelter but as a hospital and as a community kitchen, if necessary. He thought at that time we could get \$25 per square foot for the construction.

I had asked Richard Dale Smith to act as representative from the University with Civil Defense and he served very well in this capacity. He was very much aware of the political scene, both state and national, and he alerted Tom Swayze who was involved in the political affairs of the State; Thor Tollefson who was a Republican representative, and Senators Magnuson and Jackson. Also, Governor Rossellini was very much interested in the possibility of the money coming to us. On many



occasions, he told me, "You know, Doctor, I am an alumnus of Puget Sound and very proud of it." He did use his Governor's office to try to get an allocation for us, but Congress was very reticent about appropriating the money which had been allocated.

While the political aspects of this were evolving, I called the science faculty together on many occasions to discuss the possibility of building the science building on the north side of Sutton Quadrangle with a series of laboratories built underground which would be connected with Howarth Hall, Jones Hall, and the above-ground section of the new science building. We spent a great deal of time on the plans and there were many sets of preliminary plans drawn.

The plans called for construction of a facility 300 feet long, 250 feet wide, with a ceiling four feet underground. The ceiling was to be of very strong reinforced concrete covered by four feet of earth. At first, the science faculty appeared to be quite enthusiastic about it, and we discussed the location of the various departments and eventually had a rather satisfactory and workable set of plans. I remember giving the plans to the science faculty on a Friday and saying that, in order to get the asking to the Civil Defense and Mobilization Department for some \$500,000, which was 50 percent of the cost of the construction, we would need to work rather rapidly.

Dr. Robert Sprenger was Chairman of the Science Committee but each



science faculty member was asked to carefully study the plans and give a written analysis concerning his particular area.

I had taken a set of plans home with me to study over the weekend. On Monday morning, when I arrived at my office about 7:45, the science faculty to a man was standing outside with its rolled-up plans. Dr. Sprenger and I looked at each other and I said, "Bob, did you come to the same conclusion I did?" He asked, "What was that?" I replied, "Well, this underground plan is just not feasible. It would be very expensive and it is just not feasible." Seemingly, there was a sigh of relief from all of them and they said they had come to exactly the same decision--that it was not feasible for many reasons--the circulation of air, the circulation of fumes from the science laboratories, particularly chemistry; the fact that all liquid waste would have to be elevated by pump some 40 feet to get it into the sewer system; the fact that we would have to have an underground power supply in case the main power failed; and for the amount of advantage which we would get from the allocation of Civil Defense funds the disadvantages of impracticality and added expense were so unusual that the science faculty hoped we would not spend any further time on it.

I brought out a map of the campus and we talked about the possibility of moving the proposed science complex over to Union Avenue and locating the proposed School of Business building in the area of the north edge of Sutton Quadrangle. Howarth Hall then could be used for whatever disciplines would need space, which, at that time, in my thinking would be the School

of Education. In this way, the School of Business would be located on the north side of the Sutton Quadrangle, liberal arts study would be in Jones Hall, and the School of Education would be located on the south side of Sutton. By using this kind of a plan, we could use the entire area facing Union Avenue for the science building where there was much more space for a beautiful building.

After some discussion with the science faculty, there seemed to be unanimous agreement except for one professor who did not particularly want to cooperate with his department.

I then strongly suggested that we terminate our relationship with the Civil Defense group. Rather interestingly, shortly after we had come to our decision that we would no longer try to work in a special defense and mobilization program, we received a letter from Mr. Frank S. Evans stating that the asking for a grant had been denied. Evidently, the central construction program of Civil Defense and Mobilization was not underwritten to the extent that President Kennedy had hoped and that the Civil Defense people had hoped and it was not possible to subsidize the building of shelters, the main theory being that they would take over shelters that were already constructed and would work out the details with the existing institutions so it would not be necessary for them to build new ones.

\* \* \*

In 1967, a survey was made of Pierce County locating 1197 areas for protection of people at the University of Puget Sound. A man by the

name of Frank S. Evans was the Shelter Officer in Pierce County and Mr. H. E. Link was State Director. On January 20, 1967, Mr. Link wrote me that he would like very much to have the University of Puget Sound take the lead in the designation of shelter space, particularly as it related to protection from radioactive fallout and from nuclear bombing. The areas at the University were to be marked and signs placed at strategic spots, and the shelters were to be stocked with food and water and with radioactive detection equipment. There was particular emphasis on the fact that the design of any new buildings should be done in correlation with the Civil Defense and Mobilization Bureau, both locally and at the State level.

It was a sort of "of-again, on-again" situation. The Civil Defense people kept writing and calling us, saying that we had the most ideal location for the north end of Tacoma and they wanted us to designate Collins Library, Men's Group Housing, the Student Center and the Music Building as shelters, with particular emphasis on the tunnels in the Men's Group Housing which they thought would be the most ideal kind of shelter. However, this was to be done without remuneration; there would be no maintenance cost allocation, and we would be responsible for keeping the stored material in good order.

\*\*\*

Brig. General Llewellyn was a very loyal alumnus of the University and did his best in trying to secure the <sup>appropriation</sup> allocation from Civil Defense <sup>State Appropriations</sup> appropriations.

This Civil Defense inquiry of 1962-63, however, was the beginning of serious thoughts in the minds of the science faculty concerning the possibility of a science building. We knew that the laboratories had been so crowded that we had only been able to allocate two-hour sessions of labs in chemistry, biology and in other classes due to the heavy enrollment and the fact that our facility was limited. This made it mandatory that we begin to think in terms of building a science building at the earliest possible moment.

R. Franklin Thompson  
October 26, 1978

## CLAPP CHALLENGE

Shortly after coming to the College, Mr. Norton Clapp, who was in the Service at the time, took me to lunch and it was a most interesting and exciting experience. He said, "It wasn't fair. When you came here, there was an indebtedness of some \$40,000 on Kittredge Hall which should have been completely paid off before you arrived." As I recall, this was on the 16th of October, and he said further, "I'll tell you what I will do. I'll challenge you and match dollar-for-dollar every dollar you can raise between now and January 1, 1943, in order that we might raise enough to pay off the indebtedness on Kittredge Hall."

Kittredge Hall had been a problem for the Trustees because there was a question as to whether they should have hot air or hot water heat. One time they would decide on hot air and the next time they would decide on hot water and it caused a real problem. The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees show the unusual discussion which they had.

I accepted Mr. Clapp's challenge with great appreciation and enthusiasm and started out to meet the challenge. I had not had time enough to really get into the money raising end of it, but I found that the experience I had had at Willamette, together with the new administration here and new possibilities, opened many doors. I shall never forget that I had unusual success and two or three rather large gifts.

On the last day of 1942, I took Mr. Clapp to lunch and I presented him with an auditor's report showing that I had raised \$32,671.23. He looked at the auditor's report, he looked at me, and then with kind of a twinkle in his

eye, for he was only two years older than I, said, "Remind me, Franklin, never to do this again as long as I live!"

He wrote out a counter check for the exact amount, and the indebtedness on Kittredge Hall was completely paid off with a considerable amount in addition to be used to start on the landscaping and other developments of the campus.

Mr. Clapp has been one of the outstanding persons in the development of the College of Puget Sound through the years. I used to see him quite often when he was in the Navy and located in the Exchange Building in Seattle. Several floors below was Truman Collins who was also one of the outstanding people in the development of the College of Puget Sound, and I quite often went to see them both on the same day in the same building. There will be another section on Mr. Clapp dealing with his many years of support through financial contributions and wise counsel and advice.

## COLOR POST TRADITION

The Color Post was a tradition at the University of Puget Sound for many years. Dr. Edward H. Todd, who was President during its founding, was exceedingly interested in it and carefully planned all of its basic details. He had studied various traditions of the Ivy League colleges in the East and particularly the University of Chattanooga. He finally decided that a western version of the Tap Day at Yale might be something which could be used as a basic idea, although not copied. The Color Post Ceremony was founded in 1916 when the College was down at the old campus.

Its basic philosophy was to relate the alumni to the current class on the campus, so that the alumni would always feel that there was a class representing them; also, inasmuch as the Color Post was painted four different colors, each color represented a class, and it had three different rows of numerals on it. On the left-hand side was the number of students who registered in the class, the middle number was the year of the class and the right-hand column was the number of graduates who graduated out of the class. Dr. Todd anticipated that these would go back to 1893. Quadrant one was purple and represented law and good government; quadrant two was cardinal, with the class of 1894, and represented religion and the religious tradition. This was especially significant for the Methodist Conference which had started the University and kept it going in spite of great and dire sacrifices and crises. Quadrant three was yellow and represented science and was dedicated to the original class of 1895. Quadrant four was white and was dedicated to the class of 1896 and represented the liberal arts tradition or the pursuit of truth in all phases.

Dr. Todd wanted the catalogues each year to represent the color of the class

coming in and for that reason the early catalogues had a different color each year and repeated the fifth year .

The theory of the Color Post was that the incoming freshmen would march in through the gates of the Color Post and the student body president would certify that those people marching in had qualified for admittance to the College. Then they would march by, pausing at the Color Post for a moment, to feel that they were then inducted into the College's student body. Then the President of the College and the President of the student body would shake hands with them and officially welcome them into the student body. When they had marched through the outer gate past the Color Post and the inner gate, they would then sing the Alma Mater and then they were definitely a part of the College tradition.

In the graduation process, after the ceremony, the inner gate would be swung open, the seniors would march by the Color Post, and in the latter years, a slit was put in the side so that the students could drop their student body cards in and always have a student body card in the interior of the Color Post. After shaking hands with the President and the Student Body President, they marched out through the outer gate and were officially members of the Alumni Association. They clustered around the outer gate and sang the Alma Mater. In many cases, eyes were dim because of the tremendous memories and because of the impact of the Color Post ceremony.

Dr. Todd and the Board of Trustees dedicated the new campus on June 8, 1921. This was three years before it was moved from Sprague Street. They dedicated it at the center of Warner Street, between what is now the library and Tenzler Hall. The action of the Board of Trustees was that there be a canopy built over it and it would be the alumni shrine. The rock which is now at the south end of



Jones Hall was involved in this, as the cornerstone of the campus and to be a part of the Color Post ultimately. However, the Color Post canopy was never built. Dr. Todd envisioned the fact that some of the bricks and stones from the other building down town would be used for the alumni shrine canopy. The stones deteriorated and the usefulness of the bricks also deteriorated so it was not possible to do this.

The Color Post ceremony was used for many years but after World War 11, and the G.I. bulge came, it was not possible to process a very large freshman class of six or seven hundred through, nor was it possible to process the seniors going out. The fact that the College grew to such a large extent it was not possible to have the graduation ceremony in Jones Hall which simply meant that the logistics of having the Color Post ceremony, both in and out, was no longer feasible. This was also made apparent by the fact that about this time there were a tremendous rivalry between the College of Puget Sound and Pacific Lutheran College. I remember one time, opening my door to get the morning paper at 3500 North 18th (the President's residence), and the Pacific Lutheran Kissing Post fell into the hallway. The rivalry between the two schools was exceedingly keen. Pacific Lutheran students stole the Color Post, damaged it immeasurably, and we replaced it on three different occasions. After we had replaced the original one that was stolen and had it painted properly and the numbers properly replaced, they came over and sawed it off and took it away again. This rivalry led to some damage on their campus and considerable damage on our campus. They took acid and etched into the stones in the arches and it was only after considerable expense that we were able to have this repaired.

This finally meant that it was necessary for the administration at both Pacific Lutheran and the College of Puget Sound to call together student leaders and say that this rivalry had gone as far as it could. Pacific Lutheran put their Kissing Post inside a building, as I recall, and we tried, very sincerely, to make it so it would not be possible for this vandalism to constantly continue.

In order to make the Color Post vandal proof, the men at Todd Hall put a concrete Color Post in the center of the Campus Green, halfway between the Music Building and Jones Hall. It was properly painted and we thought the days of vandalism were over. It proved to be a very great challenge, however, and the first thing we knew the Color Post was being constantly vandalized by being painted with practically anything that would be degrading and despicable. When finally we cleaned it off on at least a half dozen occasions, someone pulled in a full track jeep, hitched a chain to the Color Post and pulled it over and drug it away. We never did know exactly where it went. The brass plaque at the top was lost and fortunately, the Buildings and Grounds men found it and it is a part of the memorabilia of the campus today.

The Color Post was a great tradition. I always felt that Dr. Todd did a magnificent service in establishing it and structuring it and making it an on-going tradition. The Alumni Association, for a long time, called their magazine, The Color Post, and as long as the college was small and we did not have the unusually large number of students after the War and a more mature student body. Of course, in the latter part of the sixties, these traditions were held by the students to be anathema because it had a considerable quality of nostalgia about it. I do think it

was a great tradition and I was sorry, in a way, that we outgrew it and that it was not possible to continue it. I once talked to Dr. Todd about it in the latter part of his life and he said, "I can understand, Doctor, with the growth of the student body and the fact that we are graduating over a thousand students a year, this tradition which meant so very much in its own time could not be continued."

## COMMENCEMENT BAY CAMPUS

With the coming of heavy enrollment in 1968 and 1969, the University had many more students attending than could be housed on the campus. While searching for additional housing, it was discovered that the old Fredrick Weyerhaeuser home on the bluff overlooking Vashon Island was available for rent. For some time after the Frederick Weyerhaeusers were deceased, the house had remained unoccupied. At the time it was available for rent, it was owned by one of the Catholic orders as a home for its sisters and only six sisters lived there: one who served in the kitchen, one in the library, one to take care of the rooms and three more very elderly sisters. These sisters were all moved to Issaquah when we entered into an agreement to rent the home for \$1000 a month plus the upkeep.

We called it the Commencement Bay Campus or CBC, and it provided housing for approximately eighty students. About that time, we had the Honors Program, directed by Dr. Robert Albertson, which was very successful. The decision was made to house the honor students at the Commencement Bay Campus. This arrangement worked out very nicely and the students had some of their classes at CBC and some of them on the main campus. The Commencement Bay Campus had a very excellent dining facility, a huge walk-in refrigerator in the kitchen, a library, and a separate hall for the classrooms. This housing arrangement provided a kind of unity among the Honors Students and a spirit of an educational adventure.

While we were not at all abashed by the rental fee of \$1,000 a month, the upkeep was another matter. We found the upkeep amounted to somewhere between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a month, because the lead pipe in the pumping was in very poor condition as well as the heating and many other aspects. We became anxious to return all of the students to the main campus as soon as we could, so we began to plan for additional dormitories.

The Weyerhaeuser home is a copy of Haddon Hall in England. Mrs. Weyerhaeuser had had it copied fifty or seventy-five years before. It was a unique structure. In the interim between the time when the Weyerhaeusers owned the home and the Catholic Order rented it, it was owned by a man <sup>by the name of</sup> who <sup>Franklin</sup> had a series of grocery stores. He had two sons and his wife was mortally afraid that the sons might be kidnapped because they lived in the house. She had some secret doors and secret stairways installed. Of course, it was a great lark for the students to knock on panels and open secret doors and go down secret stairways into unusual passages, which was the escape route.

The Catholic Order wanted to sell the property to us and wanted \$75,000 for the house. They had built a chapel for which they wanted \$100,000 and a hall named St. Paul's Hall which had classrooms, a library, kitchen and dining room; the total amount asked was about \$650,000. We thought the value was more like \$100,000.

When the Sisters said they wanted \$650,000, I told them we would give \$100,000 cash for it, right now. The Sister nearly fainted but I told her

the University was the only one who could buy it.

The home now houses an unaccredited Baptist seminary but I do not know any of the fiscal arrangements.

This was an unusual facility in a beautiful location and the students who stayed at the Commencement Bay Campus will always remember it as an unusual adventure in their educational career.

R. Franklin Thompson  
June 1, 1979

STUDENT COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE YEARS  
DEALING WITH YE RECORD, THE MAROON, AND THE TRAIL

The University of Puget Sound had an organized student body very early in its history. As a matter of fact, in the second or third year of its existence, it elected a president, vice president, treasurer, and secretary. The students assessed themselves 25 cents a half semester and 50 cents a full semester in order to carry on their rather limited program.

One of the first men elected to the editorial position was Andrew Markem who edited what was called Ye Record. It was put out each quarter and was more or less a record of individuals. There were so few people that each one was written up at some length. A rather careful analysis was made of his college career, his potential, his inspiration, and his dreams. It was well done and was made as the title implied, to be a record of all those who attended the University of Puget Sound. It was published for a number of years. There are a few copies extant in the archives. They were given not very long ago by Mr. Ken Kennard, whose mother was a student in that generation. The issues were published irregularly, although in talking with Mr. Arthur Marsh, who was a student several generations later, he mentioned the fact that they were published and much appreciated

Following Ye Records, the Maroon was published and so named because the University colors were maroon and white. This was published by Ralph D. Simpson who was a man of small stature

physically but a truly great man. I talked with him on many occasions concerning the early days of the University of Puget Sound and he was most appreciative of the teachers and of the fact that in spite of the smallness of the school, they received an excellent education. He later became an outstanding educator in the State of Washington and was much respected for his leadership. He became editor in 1905, a position he held through the years while he was in the academy and in the college.

The material in the maroon was folksy; there were jokes about the professors and the students. There were many current stories, particularly as it related to things such as the annual banquet, which was a very large social affair in the life of the school. Often times student's parents came to the banquet. Civic leaders would be there as well as the entire faculty, the student body, and their dates. It was held in various places - the Tacoma Hotel, the College dining room, and the theater. Ralph Simpson had great appreciation for the leadership of the faculty. There were many who actually helped the students not only to secure their lessons but also helped some of them financially. He said everyone knew everyone else - they knew their strengths and their weaknesses and it was really a very congenial family. I visited for some length with Jasper Noise who was rather an eccentric student at that time. He told of the debates they often had which largely concerned the theories of creation as found in Genesis and how some students would defend the rather conservative biblical approach and others would take a point of view that Genesis was more or less a folk tale of creation as found in almost every civilization. He was very



jealous of a young man by the name of James Milligan, whom he said was a Beau Brummell - tall, good looking, thin, red-haired fellow. He said all the girls were crazy about Milligan and poor Jasper couldn't get a date anywhere. He did spend quite a bit of time telling me about the debates. In fact he appreciated very much being made critic in the various debates of the Literary Societies. The maroon carried the stories of the Literary Societies and their meetings, the schedule, the agenda, who was the speaker, and who was the critic. Each member of a Literary Society had to perform once a semester, either write an essay, take part in a public debate or write a poem, or sing a song. There are many college songs which were sung in those days which were created by members of the Literary Societies. Also there were many songs which were created by classes because the classes were very loyal to each member. There was much class rivalry and out of it came some rules and regulations by the administration and faculty that there must be no riots or physical harm to members of the classes. This was to evolve into the bag rush and also the freshman-sophomore tug-of-war.

The name Maroon came from the fact that the Board of Trustees had determined that the maroon and white would be the official colors of the University. They are still the academic colors of the University today although we once had a student body president who had not accomplished anything and was very inept. He decided he would change the colors for the athletics. The athletic colors are different and are unofficial. Dr. Todd

selected the shade of maroon and in the Board of Trustee minutes is a piece of felt which is the official color for the University. This was done in 1913.

On many occasions I talked to Professor Arthur Marsh who was a student in the Academy, then graduated from the University of Puget Sound, stayed on as an instructor in Latin and Greek, and then actually became Dean of the School. He was a very precious older man when I knew him. He lived at Ronald, Washington and he organized the Ronald Methodist Men's Club so that they would establish a scholarship fund at the University of Puget Sound. I used to be invited up for one Sunday every winter for their Men's Club breakfast. We talked about the University of Puget Sound, expressed appreciation for the leadership and dedication that Arthur Marsh had had when he was both a student, professor, and dean. In the Restricted Endowment Fund at the University at the present time, there is a Ronald Methodist's Men's Club Endowed Scholarship Fund. Arthur Marsh was a very dedicated person and one whom the students loved and they often visited with him and expressed their appreciation to him for all that he had done for the student generations whom he knew while he was at the University. He died recently.

He often talked about the physical plant as it was at Sixth and Sprague. There was the Administration Building which housed classrooms where they taught Oratory, Home Economics, the Classics, and Commerce, as well as other courses. I recall

too, that one of my major professors at Nebraska Wesleyan was Dr. Bertram McProud. He mentioned the fact that he started his teaching career in Puget Sound. He said that when he came there were only three buildings, the administration Building, the President's residence, and a dormitory for men. He said there was no place for the student to have any physical education. He organized the men of the school and they put on a campaign to secure from the lumber companies lumber so that a gymnasium could be built. This was done and it was a very fine facility considering the means of financing and also the means by which it was secured. Dr. McProud said he loved the climate and he loved the people very much but it appeared that the University of Puget Sound was in very difficult straits financially and there was a real question as to whether or not it could continue. It was about the time when the president left in the middle of the year and the faculty had to substitute for administration. They paid the salaries out of the tuition which was paid on a percentage basis and the future of the school was uncertain.

In approximately 1910-1911 there was discussion about continuing the Maroon; the Ye Record had ceased to exist and there was also unusual discussion concerning the possibility of what the athletic team should be named. For some time they were called the Puget Sound Grizzlies - meaning they were bears to handle and had the ferocity of a bear. However, this did not psychologically set because the Montana Grizzlies were very prominent in athletic affairs at that time and it appeared that there would be some confusion as to which team people were writing or talking about. I remember talking to Dr. Todd about

it and he said that they carefully set up committees to determine what the name should be. They looked around and the most psychologically strong situation in which the University found itself was right in the midst of the lumber industry. At that time loggers were skidding the old growth down to the mills, the four-masters were taking loads of lumber to San Francisco and other places and so someone hit upon the happy name "The Loggers." This seemed to fit rather well because a logger was a tall, good looking, strong man, whose attributes were strength, his cunningness, his ability, and his intellectual curiosity. After some discussion the name "Logger" was determined to be the name of the athletic teams. About that time there came the idea that if you are going to be a logger you have to be in the woods and you would need a trail by which to find your way. So the name "Trail" was officially adopted for the University newspaper. The Trail which led students through the University ways as a trail leads the loggers through the forest. It was published as a monthly paper in 1911. In 1918 it was published every two weeks. There was always a discussion as to how much budget would be allowed for the Trail. It was usually a strong discussion as to how the student body money should be used and how much money the Trail should get and how much money the Tamanawas (which is the year book started about that same time) should get. There was strong use of Indian symbols and Indian words both in the Trail and the Tamanawas when they were first published because the area was close to the Indian culture. The first actual college year book for the College of Puget Sound was called Klahowya. It shows an Indian on the front with his

hand raised to the sun, a tomahawk in his left hand and mocassins on his feet. It says Klahowya, 1913, College Yearbook, Volume 1, published by Arnold Hiles Warren for the Senior Class of 1913 in the 10th year of the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington. There always has been some discussion concerning the actual starting date of the University of Puget Sound - whether it was in 1888 when it was first chartered by the Methodists or whether it was when it was reorganized in 1903 because of the fact that financial resources had all disappeared and they had to start again. Actually there was a continuity but there are those, particularly Dr. Raymond Cook, who felt that 1903 was actually the starting date. It was interesting that on the fly leaf of the book which I have in my possession, given to me by an early alumni, it reads, "It took me two years to complete this book." It came out late 1914 or 1915, so the book was a long time in materializing and carries the tradition of the classes about the time that Dr. Todd became president. The staff was made up of May Starr, who was managing editor and the statistician was May Reddish. This the Aunt May Reddish who was also one of the outstanding people in the history of the Women's University League and who organized with Mrs. Todd, the program of making the graduating dresses for the young ladies who graduated in the early classes. The Editor-in-Chief was Ralph D. Simpson, who was also editor of the Maroon and the assistant business manager was Arthur Hungerford. Arthur Hungerford was a very loyal alumnus of the University. His sons went to the University of Puget Sound and one of them has been Dean

of a rather large university. Arthur Hungerford called me one day and said he wanted me to meet a lady for whom he was a certified public accountant. I talked with him and went to see the lady and he had already prepared her for my coming. She said she was interested in the University of Puget Sound and she took \$100,000 single life annuity. She is still living, the annuity is still in force and one day the University will receive in the neighborhood of \$100,000 because of Arthur Hungerford who was business manager on the Klahowya. Mr. Hungerford was very loyal. He became the chief leader in the Christian Science Church here in Tacoma.

At that time, Julius Christian Zeller was president and they called him Zeller the magician because by some strange means it seemed he could always conger up enough money to keep the school going another semester or another year. An editorial in the Klahowya says, "Dr. Zeller has been zealous, he has been outstandingly dedicated and we hope Dr. Zeller will remain for many years at the head steadily enlarging the spirit of usefulness, fulfilling his own and the dreams of its greater and better future until she becomes as the pioneers of the first Puget Sound Conference in their sublime faith and hope expressed and "a praise throughout the land." The students often referred to the University as "our University." This was to become a very interesting saying because Dr. Todd used it when he went all over the Pacific Northwest speaking in churches and Sunday schools. He always asked to have a meeting of all the Sunday school classes and there he talked about the University of Puget Sound and had the students

say in chorus on many occasions, "Our University, Our University, Puget Sound, Our University." I suppose I have had a hundred different people tell me that they remembered very well when Dr. Todd visited their church and had them sing out "Our University, Puget Sound, Our University."

As we read in the early Trails, we discover that names appear constantly that were to become part of the legends of the University of Puget Sound. Walter Scott Davis, BA, MA, was a professor of history and political science. He had graduated from DePauw University in 1889. He received his Master's degree in history from Cornell University in 1892. He studied at Liebsig, Germany, the University of Chicago, and he came to the University of Puget Sound in 1907. Senator Davis, as he was called, was one of the most beloved "Mr. Chips" on any university campus. He was constantly in the affairs of the students, they worshipped the ground he walked on. He never married. He lived in a little cottage. I was there on many occasions. He had books stacked on the floor, books stacked on the tables and you sort of went by a little path to get to where he sat at a little table to review his notes. Also he cooked in his little cottage which was down on 6th Avenue close to where the church now stands. Senator Davis knew the students, he knew their parents, he knew the town from which they came, and he knew a good bit about each student. He would talk to a student, ask him what his name was and the next time he saw him he would have researched the student, told him what his father did and other things about himself. The students dearly loved Senator Davis. He actually ran for the Senate and

was a Senator for many, many years. He had a system of taking his classes on a steam boat from Tacoma to Olympia to the legislature. He was so well liked in the legislature that always when this happened, the Speaker of the Senate would put him in the Chair and let him run the Senate for that day. There would always be recognition of the students from the University of Puget Sound who were sitting in one section of the gallery during that session.

I remember a very outstanding doctor, Dr. Ralph Brown, who was in one of the Senator's classes. At that time they went to Olympia over the old highway. When they came over the hill and saw the State Capitol overlooking the lake, it was so beautiful that Ralph Brown said, "This is where I want to practice." I suppose Ralph Brown has been practicing for fifty or sixty years now in Olympia in the situation that developed out of Senator Davis' class and it changed his entire life. It is interesting that Dr. Brown went to the University of Puget Sound, his wife went, his children, all but one who wanted a specialized course and went to Washington State, have graduated from the University of Puget Sound. His daughter, Libby, has just finished a term as President of the Alumni Association and his entire family has been most outstanding.

This was typical of the kind of thing that Senator Davis did. He molded the lives of people, he touched them, he was a Sunday School teacher, he was a dedicated person, he knew the entire student body and was very generous in his recommendations and help.

Another name that appeared often in the Trail at that time was Arthur Lyman Marsh, who was professor of Ancient Languages and



and Literature and of whom I spoke earlier.

Still another person who was often in the Trail was Francis Wayland Hanawalt. He was professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. He too had graduated from DePauw in 1884. He did graduate work at the University of Chicago, Cornell University and Chamberlain Observatory. He received his Master's Degree from DePauw in 1902 and came to the University of Puget Sound in 1908. I did not have the privilege of meeting Professor Hanawalt. He died a year or two before I came to the University of Puget Sound. He had a reputation as being a most outstanding professor in Mathematics and Astronomy. He would put certain maxims on the board and write on it, "Save", and it would be there the entire semester. He had unusual hieroglyphics dealing with mathematics and his students knew what the hieroglyphics meant. It was very interesting that he had a family - he had Paul Hanawalt and another son. The other son became the chief outstanding balancing engineer for boats and ships and airplances in the early days in Seattle. I went to his factory which was a very, very large building and he showed me some of the machines which he invented for balancing and it was a very unusual science and a very unusual contribution to the industrial development of the Seattle area.

His son, Paul was a varsity player on our basketball team and thirty years after the team had graduated they had a banquet. I was asked to speak and they were all there but one. Paul became a teacher in Puyallup upon his graduation. He advanced rapidly and was superintendent of schools there for

many generations - I suppose for thirty years or more. He was well liked, was an outstanding leader in the church, had a wonderful smile, a shock of reddish hair, and blue eyes. He was a very outstanding educator in the State. He had been president of the Educator's Association and was most outstanding.

He was a Trustee at the University of Puget Sound and I shall never forget the fear and trembling when I received a letter from the Search Committee for the new president saying that they were seriously considering me for president of the College of Puget Sound and would I write an essay of about 1,000 words describing what I would do if I were president of the college and what kind of future did I think it had. I went over that like I had gone over my Master's and Doctorate theses and I hoped that every word was letter perfect. I have tried to find a copy of it and also asked if he had a copy of it prior to his death but evidently my essay has disappeared.

Other professors who are often mentioned in the early Trail, one particularly was John Onesimus Foster, who was a lecturer in Bible history. Dr. Foster was an older man with a white beard and was very much revered by all the religious leaders in the area. Dr. Todd talked of him often as did Mr. Everell S. Collins, who was a Trustee in those days and was the man for whom the library on the campus is named. Mr. Collins gave Dr. Todd \$50,000 to endow the first chair in religion at the University and it is called the John Foster DD Memorial Chair. It was the first attempt to endow a chair in the history of the University of Puget Sound.

It is interesting to note that the Associated Student

Body was reorganized in the spring of 1911 on a very systematic and excellent basis. It is also interesting that the first president of the Student Body of the University of Puget Sound was Beral Miller. Miss Miller was the first lady president of the student body at that time. John M. Day was vice-president and John Ewert was Secretary-Treasurer. It is also interesting to note that the Charter of the University of Puget Sound says, "No one shall be denied admission because of race, color, creed, or sex." Three out of the seven of the first graduating class were young women.

The Trail gradually took on larger stature and became less of a juvenile paper. It had less jokes, less little asides concerning who went where on Friday night and what student had great regard for such and such a class. It became very much interested in athletics. There were many articles concerning the team and there has always been a very healthy and vigorous interpretation of the athletic program in the student papers. There was also considerable amount of reaction to the political scene each year and there were articles concerning certain political leaders. The literary societies were very much in the forefront in the news and there was a report each year on what had been achieved during that year for the Literary Society. There was a Kappa Alpha Theta which was a women's sorority which was established. About this time Mrs. Todd was very much interested in sororities coming to the campus and she was very much interested in the possibility that some day some organization on the campus would become affiliated with National Kappa. I always regreted

that she died about three or four years before Kappa actually came on our campus as a national sorority.

The Trail had a parade of new student body officers, of new athletic teams, and of new professors who came and many who left because they felt there was greater possibilities elsewhere. The Trail reflected considerably the situation in World War I when there was the training camp organized on the campus at 6th and Sprague. There is one picture in the Trail where Senator Davis is there with his rather unusual hat, Dr. Todd is there with his black derby hat and they had their pictures taken with the men as they were organized into the military organization. It is perhaps fortunate for the University of Puget Sound at that time that the campus organization was created only a month or two before the Armistice was signed so none of the people at that time had to go although there were some who had dropped out to enlist earlier.

Dr. Todd used the Trail as a means of communication with the students for such things as announcements of tuition raises and raises in board and room which always had some very strong letters of protest. There was also the outstanding announcements he made concerning the financial drives which the University was to have. He was constantly in a financial drive for 18 years. When I researched his career, I have nothing but the greatest admiration for him because he was so dedicated that the University had a good solid foundation upon which I could build when I came in 1942.

The Trail at that time was a rather small sheet

because of the fact that the student body had been going gradually into the armed services. Dr. Todd mentioned to me one time that at a faculty meeting he had said very frankly to the faculty that if anyone had any idea that he was going into any branch of the service, he ought to go as soon as possible because the students were going faster than the faculty and the budget was gravely out of balance. In 1942 there were approximately 485 students, most of whom were women. In the short months following, there were 48 men on the campus - most of whom were 4F and had some disability or some unusual reason for remaining behind. I tried to get a V-8 Navy program on the campus but there were not any being allocated at that time although Willamette received one and most of our students were transferred from the College of Puget Sound to the V-12 Unit at Willamette. The Trail was supportive of the University and at the same time there were occasional writings very much against war. I remember after I had been here about three months, a very large number of our students were called up and stationed at Fort Lewis. I went out to Fort Lewis and the Commander took me to each of the barracks where they were and we had quite a little session in the barracks. There were those who were rather loquacious at that time and there were those who were very sorry that they had to leave. We had worked out a system whereby they would receive credit for the time they had been in school and there would always be a place for them when they came back.

The Trail received many letters from outstanding students who were in the service. They were always courteously printed and many students wrote to the various young men in the

service. The issues of the Trail carried the various vicissitudes of the war. The fact that the young men were going and their schooling was sadly disrupted. They also carried news concerning other schools. The fact that some schools gave up chapel because of the diversity of the student body and also because there was not room enough for them to meet. Other schools articles were carried concerning the amounts of tuition that were charged and government benefits. I found that the Trail often times seemingly sought out and researched the fact that some schools were changing considerably. For instance, there was a long article when Syracuse abolished compulsory chapel simply because it was not feasible for them to continue it. Also when the University of Southern California abolished compulsory chapel there was quite an article on it. The mind of the student was active and inquiring and yet, at the same time rather supportive in its basic criticism. From 1942 on, it was a very pleasant time at the University. Things were growing. Shortly after that time the GI's were returning. I was in New York soliciting money for the foundations when Mrs. Thompson called me and said that the Registrar said we would have 500 GI's the following week that we did not know about because they were returning from the service. She suggested that I should come home. It was the first time I had ever flown in an airplane and I flew back from New York to Tacoma. The Registrar was right. We had 500 more GI's. It was a time when we had to work very diligently to get qualified teachers. Inasmuch as we were in Tacoma, there were many people with Master's Degrees and also a considerable number of PhD's. We were able to secure auxiliary

teachers for the courses which it was necessary for us to offer to take care of the GI enrollment. The GI's were very much interested in getting a quick education. They were not interested in athletics or the rah, rah aspect of college. It was a time when the Trail often referred to Lucille and myself as "Our" Franklin Thompson instead of R. Franklin Thompson. It was a time when the students seemingly had great appreciation for our leadership and were very friendly. I recall one student, who is a dean of one of the great Universities now, saying, "What a wonderful experience it was to know the president and his wife, to be in their home often, and to count them as real friends." I suppose through the years we knew 40,000 students and probably half that many really as friends and in whom we had a genuine interest.

The Trail was used as a means of communication to tell the students of their progress and development. The fact that we were in the process of building a building every year - the first building that we built was Todd Hall and inasmuch as the Doctor was in his 80's and his health was failing, I was most anxious that we have a building built for him while he was living. Inasmuch as we had very few dormitory facilities, one of the first ones to be built was what is now Todd Hall. It was a dormitory for men. It was a very outstanding building. We could not get contractors to bid on it because they did not know whether they would be able to get material or not and get the quality of material they wanted. L. B. McDonald, affectionately called Bonnie, had been a student at the academy of the University of Puget Sound in its early days and he was proud of the fact that he had had this relationship.

I talked with him and asked him what he would do and he said, "I will build it for you. You buy the material and I will charge \$20,000 to build the building." I took the idea to the Board of Trustees and they were very receptive to it so Todd Hall was built with the idea that the University would buy the material and L. B. MacDonald Company would build it. It proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement and we were able to get the kind of material we wanted. This was the beginning of a parade of announcements in the Trail concerning the development of the building of buildings. It was ultimately to mean forty different buildings would be constructed in the years from 1942 to 1973. It was very interesting having students help design the buildings, having meetings of the chapel committee which were publicized in the Trail and, of course, having Central Board and the student elections being a part of which we were very much interested.

On the whole, the Trail was a very constructive influence in the life of the University. It was factual, although there were many young people who tried desperately to prove themselves as adults by using unusual words and unusual statements, and unique efforts which showed how juvenile they were. I shall never forget we had an editor by the name of Scott MacArthur. He was an editor who by some strange quirk of circumstance had been appointed by one of his friends who was on the Central Board. He was an editor who had an idea that he should remake the University and the world overnight. He particularly was a strong critic of Chapel. He felt that Chapel programs were inane, that they were juvenile, and a waste of time. He did not go to Chapel although he constantly wrote articles



concerning how Chapel was non-productive. One Friday when the paper came out, I picked one up and here in headlines at least four inches tall read, "BOMB DROPPED ON CHAPEL." It was MacArthur's criticism of the Chapel and some speakers who had been there. He stated it was Administratively dominated and not the will of the students. I think he expected us to react very severely which we did not do because we always knew there would be another Trail next week and there would be a new article. I really think he expected us to call him before the dean and expel him. This we did not do. We simply let time take care of it.

Sometimes I think the good Lord works these things out because MacArthur graduated and sought a job teaching English. He could not find one and he wanted to teach particularly at the higher level than high school. A position opened at Mt. Angel Seminary in Mt. Angel, Oregon for one of the orders of the Sisters of the Catholic Church. MacArthur took the job and I often chuckled on the several occasions when I saw him and said, "The Lord really took care of you because you have gone from 'BOMB DROPPED ON CHAPEL' to a place where you have to attend Chapel at least three times a week in order to continue in your work." He was very silent and said nothing but had a kind of far away look in his eye.

Through the years the editors were in general fairly good. When we had Clay Loges as president of the Student Body, he tried so hard to get the Trail to be counter-productive and criticize the student body officers, he criticized the food service,

he criticized the book store by saying it was making monstrous profits at the expense of the students. He criticized the Administration in a very unusual way. He would come in and talk about how great the school was and how he wanted the very best for the student body and for the University, and what did I plan for the future. I always had an open door for him and tried to be very congenial. He would always go out and somehow or other twist our conversation around and reinterpret what had been said until it was divisive between the student body and the administration. I was somewhat surprised that the students had a nickname for him - "Flaky - Flaky Clay Loges." However, it was a time when there was growing criticism on all university campuses. One the 19th of April, 1965, the Atlantic Monthly published a fifty page supplement called "Troubled Campus" by a man by the name of Monahan. It reviewed the fact that of the 2600 Universities in the United States, practically every campus had some basic trouble. It was a time when there was the Vietnam war and the students felt that it was an unjustified war. It was a time when the GI's were through school and were settling into their careers. It was a time when students were seeking every means of outlet that they possibly could. It seemed like it was a time when there was a psychological wave through all the campuses. Historically it reminded me very much of the Children's Crusades in the middle ages when the children were all going to go to rescue the birthplace of Christ from the infidels. About all they did was to get on boats and be sold into slavery. However, the tidal wave of trouble on the campus emanated from Berkeley where there were so many various causes.

There were sit-ins because they did not like what the government was doing in Viet Nam, they did not like the idea that the students did not have enough to say about administration of the universities, they did not have enough to say about who would be their teachers and what the training of their teachers would be, what the courses would be, what the curriculum would be, and the tuition would be, and who should be on the Board of Trustees.

I remember one time listening to a loosely organized group on our campus called the Coalition Against Viet Nam. They said very frankly, "There is trouble on all 2600 campuses but we do not have trouble on ours. We look like we are a bunch of nincompoops if we do not cause some kind of trouble on the campus of the University of Puget Sound." I recall looking at them and most of them were the children of Methodist ministers. I remember one minister coming to me and saying, "I have had small churches throughout my career and have not been able to save any money. I will not be able to educate my young people unless you help me. Will you help me?" I had a kindred feeling with these people and I did help them. As a matter of fact, his son was the president of the Coalition Against Viet Nam. He was also one of the outstanding leaders in whatever trouble you might say the University of Puget Sound had. I also recall another minister coming to me and saying, "I have known you through our association in Oregon. I have two young people that I must educate and will you help me?" I gave them nearly a free ride and one of the young ladies

turned out to be one of the most vicious critics of my administration. She was one who said she would cause the discrimination issue and the Greek system to be so vile and so vicious that all the fraternities would have to leave the campus. I have never known a person who was so vicious in her interpretation and on every occasion she raised this issue - she raised it with fraternities and sororities, she raised it with student government, she raised it in the assemblies, and she raised it in the Board of Trustees. In her techniques and methods she couldn't have been more vicious and tried more to hurt the University. It was interesting that she brought an unusual number of committees into the office and went in to see Dean Richard Dale Smith, who was Vice-President in Charge of Student Affairs. She was constantly saying that unless we could get the discrimination clauses as she called them, out of the national charters, that no sorority or fraternity should be allowed on the campus. Finally we ruled that each sorority and each fraternity would pledge whomever they wished without a national recourse. However, in our research we found no restrictions. Ultimately each national sorority and each national fraternity pledged at least one black. It was interesting that after this was done and the right had been achieved, immediately there was interest lost in this as an issue.

As on all the campuses tension was growing constantly - the sit-ins in Berkely and many other places were daily news in the papers. There was some destruction of property at some schools. In some Universities there were sit-ins, in the Presidents, the

dean's office and at one time the students carried one dean out sitting in his chair. There was a constant feeling on the part of many of the students that unless there was some tension and some unusual situation developing they were not true to current student tradition.

There was a considerable amount of antagonism toward the idea that we had an ROTC unit on the campus. We had about 350 young men in the ROTC Unit. They were dedicated and very fine students. The young Methodist minister's son called on me and asked if I would attend a meeting in the Gail Day Memorial Chapel of concerned students. I went, as I did to all their meetings when they asked me to and there was considerable tension and emotion. The young men asked me to stand up and publicly declare that the federal government was in total disregard for Christian principles, human relations, and for the good of mankind in what it was doing. He asked that I immediately make such a declaration publicly. I pointed out to him that there were probably thirty young people there and that there were 350 young men in the Field House, each of whom had a different point of view. The part of the University was to expose students to all points of view with the idea that the student would make up his mind for himself and thus educate himself.

I shall never forget, the young man stood up and with great emotion and with great gestures saying, "God damn it, Dr. Thompson, I am going up and stay on the tower in Jones Hall for the rest of my life to prove that the University of Puget Sound has some guts." I pointed out to him that it was cold, it was

raining, there was no shelter up there, there was no heat, no sanitation, no way by which his food could be prepared but if he wanted to be like a middle aged ascetic, go ahead. He went up and it was raining and very cold and difficult and in two hours he was down.

I tried to analyze the situation on the University of Puget Sound campus. I determined that there needed to be a place where any student with any cause whatsoever could come and make his point of view known. It was largely a situation of communications and we did have a lot of young people who were having a difficult time with their idealism meeting the facts of life. I discussed it with the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, with Dean Smith, with the Academic Dean and we decided we would set up a University Council. The Council would be made up of three students, three faculty members, three alumni, two Trustees, and two administrators. Thus there would never be a chance of any one faction overriding another. Any student who had any cause could come before the Council and we would schedule a time for him to be heard. This took a great deal of sting out of the people who were agitating for various causes. We had at that time a number of teaching assistants known as TA's. They are young people who have worked their way through graduate school and had a Master's degree or Doctor's degree and had a feeling that once they had their degrees that all the world would seek their wisdom. When they got to teaching, they discovered they had to do bibliographies, they had to prepare lectures, they had to read papers, they had to counsel students, and correct papers.

The tension of the times distressed them. Many of these were agitators in their own right. Many of the problems that happened on the 2600 campuses came from the TA's who were unhappy because they did not get the recognition they wanted, they did not have the salary they hoped for, and they were really having to work. We had several who came to us from Berkeley and who carried the Berkeley principles of agitation along and infused it into our Student Body. The Trail, of course, was the medium by which most of this was carried out. There were letters in the paper about the administration, about the tuition which had to be raised, about food service, about the book store, and about ROTC. There was the fact that they felt there was no way by which they could influence the administration to their point of view. This was not true but the Council formed a bridge by which communication could be consummated. As an example, I remember that two young men came in at 8:00 one morning - both very much agitated. They had decided that they wanted the University of Puget Sound to dismiss classes for ten days so that they could go out and electioneer for one of the candidates of their choice. They wanted me to announce by 10:00 (which would be the student body meeting) that there would be ten days vacation while they went out to electioneer. I tried to calm them down and simply said, "Now this isn't something you decide in a twinkling of an eye and certainly not in an hour and 45 minutes but it is something that you can bring before the Council." "Well, how soon can we get a meeting with the Council?" I told them on Monday. On Monday, these two young men came with several of their cohorts and stood up before the Council and said that they demanded that the University dismiss

classes for two weeks so that the students could go out and be a real part of the American tradition and electioneer. It was interesting that as soon as they presented it one of the professors said, "Well, I have a certain number of lectures that have to be given and I have to cover a certain amount of material in my class and if we have two weeks vacation that won't be possible. I certainly would be very much against your suggestion." The student, who was quick tempered said, "I don't want any damned professor telling me what I can and can't do and I demand that these classes be dismissed." It was very interesting because for 45 minutes there was the argument between the students and the faculty with the alumni, the trustees, and the administration looking on. Finally, Mr. VanderEnde, who was chairman of the Council and who had infinite patience, drew the debate to a close and the vote was three for the proposition and nine against it. This was the way the Council acted and on many occasions we spent hours presenting all kinds of points of view and finally the major judgement prevailed. I do not recall that the Council ever went against the basic ideas of the administration or the Board of Trustees but everything that could be brought out was brought out and aired and often times you simply could not believe the things that were alleged.

All the while the TA's and several professors who, frankly, liked to have agitation were writing letters and articles for the Trail which were antagonistic to the administration and to the Board of Trustees, and to the University in general. This was typical of many, many schools in the country and there were



many changes in administration simply because people would not take the difficult times which were being created by students who felt that they had every right to run the University.

To add to the situation, the University had a change of Deans. Norman Thomas who had been Dean decided he wanted to go back east to work and in his place was brought a man by the name of Robert Bock. I interviewed him at the University of Chicago and he was a man of great promise, he had unusual ability, he was very well trained and had a degree in engineering as well as a degree in education and a degree in management. He was tall, dark haired, and very personable. He came to head the School of Business. However, Bock made such an outstanding impression upon the faculty and the administration that the Search Committee decided he would be a very good academic dean. He came in with great promise and showed very outstanding ability for a year or two and was a very great asset to the University. Soon however, some of the faculty felt that he was too aggressive and was the kind of person who wanted to make progress in his own career regardless of the cost and no matter how many backs he might have to walk on. It wasn't very long before he started talking about the fact that we should completely overhaul the University curriculum. He felt the School of Occupational Therapy should be discontinued, that the School of Music should be cut back, that in the School of Business the practical things like accounting and certified public accountant courses should be eliminated. He was very clever and these suggestions were given now and then and in the Trail from time to time. It was a very

subtle kind of approach. Dr. Bock came to me and asked to be made Academic Vice President. I had a vice-president in charge of Student Affairs and a vice-president in charge of Financial Affairs. As I look back on it in perspective, each was a measured study in the development of his theory of his own career. I noticed that the Trail had articles from time to time concerning the way in which the University should be run and the way in which the curriculum should be structured and it appeared that these were being written really by someone who knew a great deal about them but under the title of a student's name. Also at that time some of the younger faculty started coming in and saying that they wanted me to guarantee them a life-time career at the University of Puget Sound. It was interesting that they would come in one after the other a week or two apart and always with the same situation. I told them that I couldn't promise them a life-time career, that I couldn't promise anyone a life-time career. This was up to the Board of Trustees. Also some of the Teaching Assistants would come in and ask for money to go to various meetings but it was very limited and if you had money for that sort of thing, you sent your professors. On several occasions they would say, "We asked the dean and he said he would certainly be happy to have us go but the president would not let him have the money to send us." I began to realize that there was an undercurrent coming out of the dean's office strongly suggesting that his way of running the University would be much better than the president's. At this time there was a girl who was an English major by the name of Gracia Alkema. She, like Scott

MacArthur, had decided that the University should be remade overnight and that she was going to be the crusader who would do it. As editor, she used the Trail each week. Every issue there was a rather unusual article criticizing the University and especially the president. She would write an article such as, "The University simply cannot go on. He is allowing three good professors to leave next year." She would not say that two of them were going on to get their Doctor's degrees and one moved east because of personal family relations. She would also not say that there would be fourteen new faculty members coming where three would go. Her lead article would be, "This University simply cannot continue under the kind of administration which it has." Then there would be very strong criticism, for instance, that Occupational Therapy was taking too much of the budget and that the administration was out-of-step with the times. Gracia Alkema would come in and talk to me and then she would write a very vindictive article about the fact that the administration was not keeping up and had grown so old that it did not have good leadership. It was very interesting that the articles which she wrote always had some kind of unusual revelation at the innercircle of the University - what the budget was, where she thought it was out of reality, how much was being put into athletics, and not enough into psychology, how great amount of money the bookstore was making and also the fact that the University was making money off of the food service. I kept saying to myself, "Somehow or other she has a source coming to her from within the University." Then one day one of my professors came in and said, "Do you know that Gracia Alkema has an appointment with Dean Bock

each Friday afternoon and that he advised her concerning what the next article should be and how the approach should be. I had had a suspicion but I did not know that Dean Bock was the source until my source told me. I found out much to my amazement that there was a very close and intimate relationship between Gracia Alkema and Dean Bock. That Dean Bock had aspired to upset the administration of the University of Puget Sound and that he would then become the chief administrator. As a matter of fact, he wrote a letter to the Board of Trustees suggesting that he be made Provost of the University with full powers to manage the budget, to hire the faculty, to speak for the University and that the president be kept a titular head with the idea that he would be in charge of commencements, the relationship of the Methodist Church and the president should produce for the provost each year a million dollars to be spent as he saw fit. This material did not come out in the Trail but this was the actual fact that this was what prompted Dean Bock to use Grace Alkema to write the articles in the Trail. Naturally it was a very difficult time for me because each week a new critical article was written. One time, when going through Jones Hall, I picked up thirty copies of the Trail which had a very vicious article in it concerning the presidency. I decided I would send the copy to the Board of Trustees with a letter accompanying so that they would be fully aware of what was happening on the campus. This was before I really knew about the Bock relationship. I took them into the restroom in my office thinking that at first opportunity I would write the letter and send them. Much to my amazement Miss Alkema came in and said

that I had stolen a lot of the Trails and she demanded them. I said, "Now how do you know?" She said, "I know because someone told me. You have 32 Trails in the restroom and I want them because I am the Editor of the Trail." I said, "They are public property once they are published but if you want them, you can have them." There were 32 on the locker in the restroom. This told me that my office was being rather carefully gone over during the weekend by someone with a master key - which was the dean. About that time I confronted the dean and he did not deny but he did not admit it. I told him that I understood he had an offer of a job in Florida and that I thought it was a good thing that he take the job before I had to ask him to leave. This came out, of course, in the Trail with a great headline that Dean Bock was leaving because he did not believe in the philosophy of the administration at the University of Puget Sound. I could not tell the students, nor could I tell the general public what had actually happened to bring the matter to a final decision. Fortunately, about that time Gracia Alkema graduated and Bock left for his position in Florida.

The Trail came out with a statement from some faculty members - John Lantz, Norman Anderson, and several others - that it was a great tragedy that Dean Bock had gone to Florida and they were trying to secure some kind of a statement so that there would be a change of administration at the University. I found out later that John Lantz had been writing to various Trustees strongly suggesting that the University have new

leadership and that the philosophy the University had was old fashioned and out of tune with the times. Lantz had been a crusader. He had had a problem with being frustrated because during the war he was not allowed to continue his academic pursuit and never did get a Doctor's degree. Every so often he had to mount a crusade to get a building named for a professor or administrator or something of like nature. This became a crusade with John Lantz as well as Norm Anderson. Anderson came to me and said, "You will not be here five months. You ought to do everything you can to find a new job right now." Even worse he went over and told Mrs. Thompson this and told her she had no idea how great was the reaction against the administration. About that time, a group of students decided that they would hold a sit-in in the president's office because they wanted to choose their own dean and they wanted to choose the majority of the members of the Board of Trustees and they wanted to select a new president. I shall never forget one night at the house. Lucille and I were talking when the doorbell rang in and walked about a half dozen of the football team. One of them said, "Dr. T., we have a question to ask you. Is it true that tomorrow morning there is going to be a group of dissidents come in to your office and sit in?" I said, "This rumor has been floating around. I don't know whether it is an actuality or not. Why?" They said that the football team would like to come over and practice their tackling on some of these people. I told them I didn't think it was going to happen but we may have a few people show up and if they wanted to come I couldn't keep them from coming.

The next morning Allen Poobus, who was one of the Methodist Minister's sons and who was president of the coalition against Viet Nam showed up with a group of rather unusual looking "losers" and they were threatening to come in and sit in. The football players were there. One of them said to Poobus, "What are you fellows going to do." He said, "We are going to sit in the president's office. What are you fellows going to do?" The football captain said, "We are here to practice a few tackles on some of your people if you dare to think of going in." The thing dissipated and there was no sit-in. Ultimately there came up the issue on whether the philosophy of the University of Puget Sound should be changed. There was a faculty meeting called which was really a very subtle way of a vote of confidence or a lack of confidence. Anderson came in and said, "You had better get yourself an attorney to plead your case because you are going to have a very difficult time." I said, "I have absolute confidence in the judgement of the faculty. I will not get an attorney. We will have a normal faculty meeting and we will vote on it as we vote on whether or not humanities should be required for graduation." He said, "Well, you are making a grave mistake." The faculty meeting came. The motion was presented. It was voted on. We set up a committee to evaluate the ballots and bring in the report. While they were out we conducted some of the other business of the faculty just as we had always done. The teaching assistants were organized because they were mainly unhappy, and some of the young professors were unhappy. I was very much surprised when the vote came in - it was something like seventy to twenty in

favor of the present philosophy of the University of Puget Sound. In other words, it was a vote in favor of the president rather than a vote of "No Confidence." Naturally Norm Anderson, John Lantz, Ernest Karlstrom, Wilfred Bauer, and others were very unhappy because they had hoped, of course, for a vote of "No Confidence." This was carried by the Trail. It was also carried in the local paper. It was a very settling experience at the University and the Trail carried it to the students.

I look back on the issues of the Trail from the very beginning through the troublesome times and the worst editor was, of course, Gracia Alkema. We recall the times when the Trail was basically critical of Dr. Todd because he wanted a color post rather than tennis courts; to the time when we had very great difficulty because of Viet Nam; the time when we had difficulty because of the power play when Dean Bock tried to secure the position of provost. It is interesting that he has gone to three different jobs since he left here and in each case it was a desire for more power. The place of a newspaper on a university campus has been much discussed. It goes all the way from being a very outstanding influence and a very rewarding informational source to the coy and subtle remarks of young people trying to find their maturity. All of this is a very real part of the total education process. I am sure all of this has given many University president's grey hair and sleepless nights. On the other hand, it has been a very useful service as is the free press to our nation.



## CONVOCATIONS

The Founders of the University of Puget Sound in the very first declaration said that the University should be "A praise throughout the land." In this way it was, not only a praise among people but also it was to praise the Lord for its religious emphasis. There was a very strong religious emphasis among the Founders in 1888 and 1889. One of the first traditions they desired was to establish a strong policy for the students to attend chapel. There were chapels five times a week and when there was no chapel building, the chapels were held in the largest classrooms. They met at 10:00. The students were seated in the same seat each day and roll was taken. This roll was taken either by senior students or faculty members. For awhile they tried having a faculty member sit every ten or twenty seats but this did not meet with the consent of the of the faculty. They were then asked to sit on the stage. There was some slight protest from the faculty who did not want to be so prominent. On the other hand there was also some protest from the students who said that if they had to go to chapel, the faculty should have to go also.

There were several different departments to the University of Puget Sound at the beginning. There was the liberal arts tradition, the academy, the normal school, the business college, the school of oratory, the school of music, and the school of art. Many of the young people who came to

the Academy were people who wanted to be teachers and particularly ministers. They came from the small communities where there was very little high school education. This was before the time of the general development of the high school movement in the United States. There were many academies. One time the Methodist Church had over 1200 of these academies which centered around the church and often times were taught by the local minister.

In the very early University of Puget Sound paper called Ye Record, there are some stories of the early chapels. These were stories concerning ministers and also early faculty members. Each faculty member was expected to take his turn. He could talk about anything within his class, or a trip he had been on; everything was expected to have some kind of a religious emphasis. Again, in the Ye Record and the Maroon, which was the paper after the Ye Record, the stories are folksy and very informal concerning the speeches that were given and the emphasis which was made.

It was not too long before the students asked to have certain chapels for which they could be responsible. These centered around the literary societies which were made up of H. C. S. which was the only all male organization. It evidently was very effective and one of the men who is still living told me that the initials stood for Heraclitus, who was the Greek philosopher of change, the C for Christianity, and the S for Society. It was supposed to be a very secret organization. They had a singing group, a debating group, and they had a group that put on the program at the proper time at Chapel. The Kappa Sigma Theta group

was one in which Mrs. Todd, the wife of the president after 1913, was very much interested. She was hoping the national Theta group would someday come on the campus. She and her colleagues had been very much interested in National Theta. I am sorry she did not live long enough to see the Kappa Alpha Theta come on the campus because that was her hope at that time. The Theta group in the very early days of the University was a very outstanding leader. It was basically a women's organization although they had some correlation with some of the men's groups and it also put on chapel programs during its turn.

The Philomatheans Literary Society was the largest. It was co-educational and it was a powerful group. Again, the rather gossipy reports in the Maroon and Ye Record tell us of the outstanding programs for which they were responsible. They were very much a debating society. They debated among themselves. The winners of their club debate were then put to debate with the other literary societies and, on occasion they represented the University of Puget Sound in debates with Whitworth and the University of Washington. The Philomatheans lived many years in the history of the University and put on many chapels. They finally became one of the local fraternities on the campus when they ultimately evolved out of the literary societies.

The Amphictyon Literary Society likewise, was one who took their turn at Chapel, although the Philomatheans seemed to be the ones that had the best record and were most ably received.

There was also an Altrurian Literary Society which was short lived. It appears some people did not like a Society or if they were not asked to join a literary society, they would center around a professor and ask him to start a new one. Often this was done although, again, these did not live very long.

I became acquainted with a very unusual hermit by the name of Jasper Noyes who is referred to as one of the critics of one of the literary societies. The persons having the program would make their presentation usually in Chapel and afterward the critic would stand up and analyze the situation - point out the good things and also criticize the things in which one was remiss. Mr. Noyes was such a severe critic he was not asked to be the critic more than once because he was very unkind.

In the early days, there were those people who did not like particularly to go to Chapel and they protested somewhat. They were, however, met with the ruling by the faculty that if they missed so many Chapels there would be so many points taken away toward their graduation. At one time, there was what was called "honor points" and you had to have as many honor points as you did academic credits in order to graduate. If you were too severe in skipping Chapel, it sometimes detained you from getting your degree. On several occasions when I sought to raise money for the University, I encountered some of the people who had been very strong protesters of the Chapel system. The outstanding one was an alumnus called Barney Elliott, who has a camera shop on Pacific Avenue today. When I went to see him about the University he said, "I won't give you a

damm cent. I was always fighting with old Todd about the fact that I was skipping Chapel. The Chapel was always super religious and wasn't interesting. Some of us just decided that we wouldn't attend but old Todd was always on my back because I skipped Chapel." He was the most vocal of all of the critics and to this day I don't think he has ever given the University any support simply because of his hatred of Chapel.

As a student at Nebraska Wesleyan, I went into the same system that the University of Puget Sound had. We had Chapel three times a week which was more or less what evolved at the University of Puget Sound. Roll was taken and we were expected to be in our seats. There were honor points, too and if you skipped too many times, the Dean called you in and asked you why. I don't ever remember being called in but I do remember the system worked nicely and as a matter of fact, I always enjoyed Chapel because I heard some of the outstanding people of my generation - Dwight L. Moody, E. Stanley Jones, and many other people of like caliber. They had assigned seats, the seniors had the central section down in front and it was always a great joy to sit in the senior section. When the seniors had what they called their "Sneak" in the spring, the juniors would crowd into the senior seats in honor of the fact that they would occupy them the next year. Dr. Todd told me often of the Chapels and how meaningful they were and how there were some very unusual excuses put forth as to why students shouldn't have to attend Chapel. The tradition of some people protesting carried over into my day and I shall never forget we had a student by the name of Scott MacArthur who was editor of the Trail. He was

always non-cooperative as far as the Chapel was concerned and one day shortly before his editorialship was up, the Trail came out with a three-inch banner headline stating "BOMB DROPPED ON CHAPEL." The bomb was his criticism of the Chapel system and the fact that it should be abolished at the University of Puget Sound. I talked with him at some length. We had always had a rather interesting relationship and I told him that while I might agree with him to some degree, it was not feasible to abandon having Chapel at the University of Puget Sound. I held that we had a certain responsibility to the Founders and also to the Church. As an aside, it was interesting that after Scott graduated with us he bounced around for awhile and finally ended up with a career at Mt. Angel Seminary for Catholic students at Mt. Angel, Oregon. I have chuckled many times because now poor Scott not only had to go to Chapel, but had to lead Chapel and listen, not only to the speakers, but to the Catholic ritual.

He is still there and I hope some day to meet him, talk with him, and remind him of the time he wrote the editorial, "BOMB DROPPED ON CHAPEL."

In Dr. Todd's presidency there were many outstanding people who were presented to the student body. One of the days looked upon with personal interest and also with great apprehension was called Founders and Patron's Day. This was a time when the Trustees met, usually in the spring, and inducted into the Order of Founders and Patrons, outstanding people who had been very helpful, who had given outstanding service to the University, and who had served it faithfully and well. Mr. E. L. Blaine, who was

in his 80's in 1940 usually was the man in charge. He spoke concerning the men who founded the University of Puget Sound and gave somewhat of its history. Dr. Todd, who was president of the University was called upon to give a history of the University and also to tell about the outstanding accomplishments of the people who were admitted to the Order of Founders and Patrons. It was very interesting to the Trustees but proved to be not very interesting to the students. They were not interested in the past - they were more interested in what was happening at the moment. When it appeared it was time for the Order of Patrons and Founder's Days, there was a mass exodus from the Chapel and it was sometimes a rather embarrassing situation simply because the Order of Founders and Patrons was not appreciated by the students.

There was an evolution in the Chapel so that it became a cultural meeting at 10:00 on Monday, a religious meeting on Wednesday, and a student oriented meeting on Friday. Usually by that time it was a class meeting. In 1924, when the new building was built on the present campus, Jones Hall had a Chapel that seated 621 students. The seniors were downstairs, the juniors were back of them and the sophomores were on either side of the chapel and the freshmen were in the balcony. When I came in 1942, I sensed immediately that we ought to have considerable student input into the Chapel. A chapel committee was organized on October 25, 1944. This was made up of seven students, myself, and the director of the Department of Religion, Professor Arthur

Frederick. Professor Frederick was a small man in stature but a man with very large vision. He was a specialist in the taking of surveys and was hired by the State Council of Churches and the National Council of Churches to make certain surveys concerning the memberships of various churches and the influence and impact of these churches in certain areas. He was a very special person in this field. He was also director of religious education for Immanuel Presbyterian Church. He was a man I held in high regard and esteem and affection always. He was completely dedicated to the University of Puget Sound and on many occasions was a man who came in and would say I think you ought to know, that this thing or that was happening and this or that was in the wind, and I always appreciated him very much because he was honest, sincere, dedicated and at the same time, a man of great principle.

The Chapel Committee would meet at least once a month, go over the possibilities of those people who were going to visit the campus, go over the possibilities of the people whom we might entice to come to the campus, or pay an honorarium to come to the campus. It was a very interesting group. Most often they met in our house - the president's residence, and we always had hot chocolate and doughnuts as a part of the meeting. It got to be a prestigious organization and one that invited all kinds of input from all kinds of students as to the possibility of those kinds of chapels that might be held. The class chapels were very interesting because you saw the unusual talent which was in the class - sometimes it was music, sometimes oratory, sometimes it was athletic rallies. After Professor John O'Connor came and wrote the University of Puget



Sound fight song and the other songs, that chapel became a very popular one. John O'Connor wrote the fight song on the 4th of February, 1944 and it is still in use, both from the standpoint of the student body, the faculty and the University band.

One of the most interesting chapels was the orientation which was given to the freshmen class at the opening session. This told a little story of the history of the college. Then there was the instruction on how to register and how to become a part of the University. In the early days, the Chapel was a time when the freshmen had to wear their green beanies. There were also some unusual restrictions. No freshman could use the front door, they had to go in the back door. No freshman could date an upper division girl. There were some rather strong skirmishes. As a matter of fact, there were a good many black eyes and bloody noses over the fact that the freshmen were going to force their way into the front door. It looks very childish now but I have had many an alumnus tell me that he was very much involved in the skirmishes.

In order that this might not be a thing that had bodily repercussions, the bag rush was organized. A fifty pound bag was put in the center of the football field, the freshmen on one end and the sophomores on the other. At the sound of a whistle, they all rushed to the bag and the group that got the bag across the other goal line, won. If the freshmen won they did not have to wear the green beanies any longer. They could go in the front door and the could be normal in their social relationships. If the sophomores won, then they had to continue in the rules of the early

school year until Thanksgiving. This bag rush went on for many years. I recall it in the 40's until World War II and there were always some people who overexerted themselves. I was happy to see it abolished as a tradition.

Another aspect of the freshmen convocation or chapel was the fact that after the convocation was held, the freshmen, wearing their beanies, marched two by two out of Jones Chapel, down the hallway, out the back door, and went past the Color Post. The Color Post was one of Dr. Todd's outstanding traditions. Each freshman marched by the Color Post and shook hands with the President of the College of Puget Sound and also the President of the Student Body. The College of Puget Sound was one of the early ones to organize student bodies and have presidents of the student body and also have each class elect a president. It goes back to the 1890's for this kind of organization. When the freshman went by the Color Post he was then a bonafide student at the University of Puget Sound. Dr. Todd had researched the Yale tradition and several other traditions and made his own tradition here at the University. The Color Post had four colors and each color represented one of the disciplines. It also meant that each side of the color post represented one of the classes in the University. When you graduated, that side of the Color Post represented your tradition in the Alumni Association. The Color Post was a very unusual tradition and one which I hoped we could continue. However, we had problems because Pacific Lutheran constantly painted our Color Post and maligned it in other ways, covering it with debris. Finally, they sawed in off at the bottom and took it over to their

campus. In order to make it so they couldn't do this, I had a cement Color Post cast and painted. The next thing I knew they took a four wheel drive truck, pulled the Color Post over, and drug it across the campus cutting deep gouges in the campus lawn.

Because of the fact that this was a challenge to the University of Puget Sound, our students then went to the Pacific Luthern campus and made the fact that they had visited known. One morning when I went to get my Post Intellinger at the front door of the President's house, I opened the door and the Pacific Luthern Kissing Post fell into the room. This kind of rivalry led to some damage to buildings and finally I talked to Dr. Eastvold, who was President of Pacific Luthern and we got the leaders together and strongly suggested that the rivalry be in debate, football, basketball, and baseball, but no damage to the campuses. After that, the visitations became a little more subtle. They would take high powered fertilizer and put on the lawns and a week or two after they had visited you could see lush PLU or UPS on the front lawns of their campuses. Again, I was rather happy when this tradition died down and our rivalry could become more of a traditional kind.

In Dr. Todd's research on the Color Post, he had decided that he would like to have this Color Post be a permanent place on the campus and he had some of the stones from the early buildings which were downtown moved to the campus and put back of Jones Hall with the idea that a canopy could be built over the Color Post, that there could be a slit in each side of the Color Post so that when the seniors marched by for graduation, which they

did when they graduated in Jones Hall, they would slip their last student body card into the Color Post and it would be there permanently so they would feel they had some permanent connection. At one time, Dr. Todd pledged \$2500 personally to build the canopy over the Color Post and about that time there was an editor on the Trail called Dick Yost, who was later to become the Reverend Richard Yost and he led a very strong descent about the fact that if they were going to have a \$2500 canopy on the Color Post it could better be spent to create more tennis courts. There was a rather strong editorial spread over weeks in the Trail stating that Dr. Todd should use this money for tennis courts rather than the Color Post. It was never built.

When the war came, of course, our student body went down to about 400 and there were about 50 males on campus who were 4F in their draft registration - the rest were women. We had a woman student body president, who was Miss Katherine Wood (now Mrs. Richard Haley) and we had Jane Thompson who was student body president at one time. The chapels were still held although there was a great emphasis upon military programs and military affairs. After the war was over, we had a very great onrush of veterans. We had 500 veterans come to us between the fall and spring semester and almost over night, the 621 seats in Jones Hall would in no wise accommodate the student body. We started giving excuses from Chapel and almost anyone could get excused for almost any reason simply because we did not have room enough for them. During this interim whenever one of the Methodist Schools would stop having chapel there would be an article in the Trail concerning these

schools that had ceased having Chapel. There was always hope that we would cease having Chapel. When we completely outgrew our accommodations and our student body had grown to over a thousand, we tried to have convocations in the Field House. We would try to meet maybe once a month. However, because there was no way there could be any pressure brought on the students to attend, we would have only a nominal group of loyal, dedicated students but usually not more than several hundred.

One of the outstanding contributions made by Chapel was the fact that the students were exposed to many of the outstanding world leaders. Charles Laughton, Jose Iturbi, many of the Bishops - Bishop Corsan, Bishop Prince Taylor, Bishop Odd Hogan of Norway, General Wainwright, and a host of others were presented to the student body, as well as our own faculty, local clergymen, governors, mayors, and other political leaders. We had President Nixon here twice, President Eisenhower was here, President Kennedy was here. We also had many of the Generals who were at McChord Air Force Base or Fort Lewis. I remember presenting Emil Ludwig to the student body, the biographer, as well as James Farmer. The activist, Dick Gregory was a speaker. We had Ethel Barrymore speak in Chapel, Dr. John O. Gross, who was Executive Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education and the head of all higher education in the Methodist Church, Dr. Wilson Compton, who was President of Washington State University, Don Blanding, who was a poet of unusual merit, read his poetry in Chapel.

When it became obvious that it was not feasible for us

to have regular required chapel, we then had our convocations - three a year, then two a year and finally abandoned that simply because it was not productive. We then worked with the idea of having a full time chaplain who would be in the Department of Religion and would also carry forth the Christian Counseling program. The first of our full-time chaplains was Professor Jeffery Smith. A very popular student, who was known for his unusual leadership and for his dedication to the University. Jeff was very liberal and sometimes I was embarrassed by the fact that people would misunderstand him and call me to try to find out what kind of person we had as a chaplain. When Jeff went to graduate school, we had Dr. Robert Albertson, who was probably the most outstanding Chaplain we had. He was very much student minded and excellent at student counseling. He evolved out of being Chaplain to become one of the most outstanding professors in the Department of Religion. At the same time, Dr. John Magee, who was head of the Philosophy Department, was very much a part of the total religious counseling picture and was very popular. He was an unusual person in that he was an author - he had written books on prayer - and he had a high degree of acceptance not only on our campus but on many campuses. He was a member of the faculty on many religious retreats and on the Board of Education for the Methodist Church. He was followed by Reverend Jerry Smith whose specialty was family counseling. It was not very long after he came to us that he bowed out on his own to have his own practice in family religious counseling. He is a religious counselor under the Council of Ministries in the City of Tacoma at the present time.

Before Jerry Smith came, Dr. Magee and Dr. Albertson strongly suggested that we bring a person up from California from the Claremont Colleges, who was Reverend Pierce Johnson. Reverend Johnson was very innovative. However, in many ways he was so innovative that there was a question in the minds of many of the students about a degree of stability. He resigned to become a minister in one of the United Churches in Tacoma. I think he is a very sincere man and a man of unusual ability but I think his forte was not necessarily being Chaplain at the University of Puget Sound.

After my retirement, Reverend James Davis came as Chaplain and he is the present Chaplain - very outstanding, much liked by the students, very comprehensive in his approach to the whole problem of religious counseling on a campus such as the University of Puget Sound.

Through the years we have had what we called "Religious Emphasis Week" when we would bring outstanding people of national stature to the University to lecture and to be interviewed by students and to make whatever contribution they could to the life of the campus. These were usually very productive and very well received and well liked by the students, the administration, and the church.

The new program with the various chaplains centered around the coming of the W. W. Kilworth Memorial Chapel. Mr. William Washington Kilworth grew up in Kansas. His father died

at a very early age and he carried newspapers for William Allen White to put himself through school. He went to college in Kansas after which he went to Princeton. While in Kansas, after he had grown to maturity, he saw a very beautiful picture of the woods of the Pacific Northwest, painted by Mrs. Roymane Hill. He always liked the beauty of the Northwest. When he could, he secured an immigrant ticket for \$14.00 to come from Kansas to Seattle. He arrived in Seattle without assets, worked there in various businesses and started to acquire real estate, and made a great deal of money. He was a very astute business man. He moved to Tacoma and while in Tacoma, traveled to the saw mills and lumber camps. He noticed that the people in the lumber mills sawed off slabs and that these were burned and wasted. He evolved the idea that these slabs could be used to make broom handles. He set up a factory on the tide flats and created what he called "The Washington Handle Company." Inasmuch as he was born on February 22 and his second name was Washington, he gave the name Washington to the company which he created. He was very successful. His motto was "Our Handles are Straight and True." He started traveling around the United States selling broom handles. At one time he had seventy percent of all the market for broom handles in the United States. On one of the occasions of his travels, it was winter time and he was in New England. He got up one morning and there was fresh snow. He looked up the hill and there was a beautiful New England Chapel on top of a hill all encased in snowy landscape. It was a picture he never forgot and for that reason it was ultimately



to mean that the University of Puget Sound was to receive a Chapel almost an exact duplicate of the one he saw that morning in New England. His Washington Handle Company was so successful that he brought his brother, who was a cowboy in Kansas and Montana, to Tacoma and made him Chairman of the production end of the broom handle factory while he took care of the sales end. It was very successful and was finally purchased by one of the large companies. As an interesting sideline to the picture which brought him out on the train in the first place, ultimately all of these pictures were to come to the University of Puget Sound through the estate of Mrs. Romaine Hill and are here now and a part of the Kittredge Gallery is the Hill Gallery which exhibits these pictures every three months.

The Kilworth Chapel is a very interesting evolution. Mr. Kilworth was a very astute business man and accumulated considerable wealth. As a matter of fact, his banker took me to lunch one time and said, "Franklin, you should ask Will Kilworth for seven million dollars. He could give it to you without any problem whatsoever." I took a brief to Mr. Kilworth in which I asked for one million dollars, another brief in which I asked for four million, and still a third brief in which I asked for seven million. My understanding was that there would be that much more left for Mrs. Kilworth and enough to establish the Kilworth Foundation about which we talked on many occasions. Mr. Kilworth always said, "Franklin, I am going to

take care of the University very handsomely." That was the word he always used, "handsomely." When I discussed with him the possibility that he could leave 7 million dollars to the University, he would say, Well, Franklin, it all depends on how much plywood is worth when I die." We discussed the idea of Kilworth Chapel and he was very much taken with the idea and said he would do it. We walked over the campus on many occasions and he finally decided he would like to have it facing 18th Street and he wanted it set back almost 200 feet with a circular driveway in front. I talked with him at some length about this because I knew that we needed to have an addition to the library so we never actually formulated the exact location of the Chapel. In my own mind, I knew that we would have to have considerable space for the library addition and that every square foot of the campus area was of great value to the University. He wanted it to be a New England Chapel with white interior which carried out somewhat of a Scandinavian idea which he had also liked in his boyhood. I had discussed this with him at some length and inasmuch as we had been building dormitories for \$300,000 to \$400,000, I strongly suggested that the bequest for the chapel be a minimal of one-half million dollars. In my own heart, I had hoped that it could be in a cross shape with wings somewhat like a semi-cathedral and that it would be large enough to accomodate the Methodist Conference. At that time the Methodist Conference had about four to five hundred members. However, Mr. Kilworth, in his later years, grew very conservative and did not think he had

enough money to last him his own life time. For that reason without saying anything to me about it, he reduced the amount of money in the request from \$500,000 to \$200,000. Beside this he gave us \$25,000 for the Kilworth Scholarships and he also set up a series of scholarships in his foundation which would go to high school graduates at all the high schools in the County.

Mr. Kilworth used to call me and say, "Franklin, will you pick me up at 9:00 and I will go with you and help you raise money." I found out, however, that he would say, "Let's drop this suit off at the cleaners and will you stop by Northwest Drug Company so I can get some perscriptions filled, then if you will stop by Puget Sound Bank, Reno Odlin will have finished with his Wall Street Journal and I can get it." I found myself being somewhat of a chauffeur. I also found it was much better to be on my own so that I could go quickly from place to place.

I discussed with Mr. Kilworth at great lengths the idea of having major campaigns for money for the University. He and several others - Dix Roland - and several others thought it was never timely to have a major campaign so I was forced to raise the money very much by myself. While there was a high degree of success, it did not have the same kind of situation where Dr. Todd had been in a major campaign every year for 18 years. In spite of that we raised well over thirty

million dollars and built some forty buildings. One of the outstanding things that distressed me a great deal was the fact that because he had not taken advantage of giving to the institutions of his choice, within fifteen months, the Kilworth Estate had to write a check for \$1,600,000 in estate taxes that could have stayed in Tacoma and benefitted the University of Puget Sound. I do not deprecate his dedication and the fact that he gave many years as Chairman of the Board. He was a very loyal and dedicated friend of the University.

He used to call me at some length and say, "Franklin, you have to go and talk to the editor of the paper. Pacific Luthern is stealing us blind in the space they get in the papers." I did not particularly like this because our relationship with the papers had been very good. Dr. Eastvold, who was president of Pacific Luthern University used to go down and the editor would tell me he would actually thump his desk and say, "Thompson's picture has been in the paper three times. You can't put it in again until mine has been in three times." There was very high competition between the two and I always tried to ease it but Dr. Eastvold was very aggressive and dogmatic.

We designed the chapel the way Mr. Kilworth wanted it. We put it on the 18th Street side of the campus. It was designed with wide aisles for weddings and there have been literally dozens of weddings since it was constructed. We put the lounge in the basement. It has a kitchen which was furnished by the Women's

University League, who more recently established a restroom for men and one for women on the lower floor. There is a bride's waiting room. This was named for Mrs. Frances Regester, wife of the long-time Dean of the University. There is also a special bride's room upstairs for the brides to prepare themselves for the wedding.

Mr. Walter Heath gave us money for the pipe organ and several other people have given things. Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Powell gave the Bible for the alter. The Women's University League has on several occasions renovated the downstairs. They purchased a piano for it. It was understood when this was done, they would have their meetings there and it would be their permanent headquarters on campus.

When Jones Hall was built, Dr. Todd was very anxious that there be, not only an auditorium in the building, but also a very outstanding Chapel. On the second floor in the southeast corner there was what was called the Little Chapel. It had cathedral beams, a little platform, seats, and an alter. For many years, the Little Chapel was the scene of baptisms and weddings and it was a place where students could drop in for meditation or to relax and visit. In the early 40's, I was approached by Mr. and Mrs. Verne Day stating they would like to create a memorial for their daughter Gail, who had been a student at the University of Puget Sound and who was killed in an automobile accident. We hit upon renaming the Little Chapel, the Gail Day Memorial Chapel. They had it completely refurbished, paneling put in, new pews, and a new alter. Mr. Cleon Soule

gave an electronic organ for the Little Chapel. A very prominent couple in Tacoma had traveled to Europe and had seen Holman Hunt's, Christ Knocking at the Door at St. Paul's Cathedral. They had it copied by one of Holman Hunt's students and Holman Hunt actually signed the picture himself because he worked on it part of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Buffelen of Buffelen Lumber Company, a very outstanding Catholic couple here in Tacoma, had the frame duplicated and it was presented to the University for the Little Chapel. It was rather interesting that when the new administration came and renovated Jones Hall for more office space, they discussed it with Mrs. Day and came up with the idea of putting the Gail Day Chapel on the back of the Kilworth Chapel. This was done and the picture of Christ Knocking at the Door was moved from the Little Chapel to the new Gail Day Chapel. I think the architects did a good job of making a small chapel in the back of Kilworth. Another interesting aside is the fact that many years ago, when soliciting the Reid family, one of them told me that the William Reid family had, many years ago been to England and secured a stained glass window - Christ Knocking at the Door. It was in one of the manor houses that was being demolished and they very carefully had it moved to Seattle. It was in a glass warehouse, very carefully packed and had never been used. The Reid family had anticipated building a new house and they wanted to put that at the head of the stairs. However, in a very tragic fire all of the Reid family were killed and the Estate possessed the stained glass window, Christ Knocking at the Door. I went to the warehouse and saw it. It was

a very beautiful picture. I had hoped that some day when we built a chapel, we might be able to use it. In Nebraska Wesleyan, where I went to school, there was a very large stained glass window, not nearly the quality of this one, at the head of the stairs, and it was always an inspiration to persons going to and from classes. However, when we dealt with the architects in creating the Chapel, there was no way in which it could be used in the New England architecture from which the Chapel was created.

I got a statement from the man who ran the warehouse that the stained glass window was worth \$12,500 and that if the Reid Estate gave that to the University of Puget Sound, they could take that much of a tax deduction. After careful maneuvering and a very fine letter from Mr. Norton Clapp to the Reid family, the gift was consummated and the stained glass window was given to the University. We used it on many occasions as a worship center for the Methodist Conference and also for some of our religious chapels. It is now in the lower vault in Jone Hall. I do not have any idea what its future is, but I was always disappointed that it was never used in some of the construction that took place under my presidency. I had always had a dream that if we built a large auditorium on the campus, which was to be located on what is now the girl's playing field, that the stained glass window would be used there. I was hoping for an auditorium that would seat 3,000 to 4,000 people, have administrative offices on the lower floor, and have an art gallery in the foyer. This was one of my dreams that never materialized. As

a matter of fact, on several occasions, I talked to Mr. Clapp about the possibility of this being one of the things that he would do for the University. He was always interested, but the new Law Center, of course, has usurped that possibility. I don't anticipate that such a building will every be built within this century.

From the five chapels a week to the three chapels, then finally outgrowing the facilities which we had and then becoming a non-chapel University, we then went to special convocations. These deserve a separate chapter. We entertained people like Basil Rathbone, Governor Evans, Governor Rosellini, James Meredith, Dr. King, Dr. Beuna Maris, Dr. Peter Howard - the leader of moral rearmament, Josi Iturbi, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Dr. Costigen, Madam Schumann Hank, Dr. John O. Gross, Don Blanding, and many others. We had, as I mentioned earlier, President Nixon, twice, President Eisenhower, Harry Truman, General Wainwright, and President Kennedy only 14 days before he was killed. This series of convocations deserves more attention than can be given at the moment and will have a special chapter.



## CREATION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

In the meeting of October 28, 1944 I recommended to the Board of Trustees that we create a committee called the Chapel and Assemblies Committee. I had a feeling that we needed a considerable amount of faculty and student input into the so-called Chapel and Assemblies Committee. This Committee was to be very prominent and also to be very helpful. It met at least once a month usually at our home and Mrs. T. always had cookies and hot chocolate for refreshments at the end of the meeting. Professor Arthur Frederick who was head of the Department of Religion at the time was one of the key members of the Committee. We always had the student body president and the student body secretary and other students whom the student body or the Department of Religion would recommend. The Committee discussed various names and various programs and also structured, at my suggestion, that certain students should be Chairman for the day. This was one of the new developments at that time. Chapel was compulsory with seating assigned and with student monitors who would check to see if students were there. Chapel had been compulsory since the inception of the school and on occasion we had people who were very unhappy about being forced to attend Chapel. To this day there are two or three alumni who talk about it in a negative way every time I see them.

I asked the Board of Trustees to appoint a committee to consider post-war building and planning. I mentioned the fact that we needed dormitories, particularly for men. We also needed more classroom space and the music building which was an old farm house was actually falling down because of its age. In conjunction with this committee, I suggested that we add to our architectural services. Sutton, Dugan and Whitney had been the architects for the

new campus on 15th and Lawrence. Mr Sutton had done a very great service in setting up the plans in the development of modified Tudor architecture. Mr. Whitney had died and Mr. Dugan was in the 70 to 80 year age bracket. I strongly recommended that we ask Mr. Dugan if he would affiliate with another organization to be the architects for the college. He did this and at the suggestion of Mr. Kilworth, who was Chairman of the Board at that time, he associated himself with the company of Mock and Morrison. Mr. Morrison was a very unusual artist and Mr. Mock was the man who did the engineering factors for the plans they developed. In appreciation for the work Mr. Sutton had done, the Trustees in the early days of 1913, etc., named the quadrangle in front of Jones Hall the Sutton Quadrangle. Mr. Mock, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Dugan were very effective as a team and designed Todd Hall, the President's Residence, and other buildings as they came along. I was very sorry to discover that in the closing of the office of Mr. Sutton, Whitney, and Dugan that the early plans for the College of Puget Sound were given to the Washington Historical Society and also to the Tacoma Public Library. These are there and can be perused by checking ahead of time with the library.

In reviewing the relationships with the faculty, I was somewhat surprised to find really how little was being paid to them. I knew this was true because before I came as president I reviewed the fact that the faculty was getting \$2800 for 9 months and one of the first things I did was to raise it to \$3,000. Also the president's salary at that time was \$5,000. It was all that the budget could afford at that time

and before I had been here two or three years I had spent all my savings and war bonds in order to maintain

In reviewing the situation I discovered that in 1936 we had joined a Teacher's Insurance Annuity Association. The University paid three percent of the salary and the faculty member paid three percent for a total of six percent of his salary to be paid toward his retirement. On several occasions on the retirement of people who had been here many years and had not accumulated anything toward their retirement, I asked the Board of Trustees if they could not give an extra amount of money toward their living and this was done. Several years later I remember working on the budget one night at midnight in the President's office and it suddenly dawned on me that if the University were to pick up the total amount of retirement payment, it would be like giving a tax free addition to their normal salary. By that time I had been able to get the retirement amount paid by the University up to six percent and by vote of the Board of Trustees, were able to make twelve percent of their salary paid each year to TIAA and later to CREF (College Retirement Equity Fund), which percentage is still being used today.

A great deal of my work was to be associated with the various churches in the Conference. I traveled almost every Sunday preaching in the pulpits and also putting forth the cause of the College of Puget Sound. It was a very difficult and tiring sort of work. There was no rest on the weekend because

you were driving anywhere from Blaine to Vancouver, Washington and often times over into Eastern Washington. One of the churches that I had been in on a good many occasions was Pioneer Methodist Church in Walla Walla. One time the minister called me - a Reverend Alex Aiton - and said he would like to have me come over and preach. I went over and preached there and afterward went to dinner with a man who had considerable wealth and was one of the outstanding leaders in the Pioneer Methodist Church. I talked with him concerning the need of the College of Puget Sound and its Christian program. He seemed very much interested and he gave a nominal amount of money through the church to the College at that time. Some considerable number of months later at the Methodist Conference in Yakima, Reverend Aiton came to me and said that the man had died and had left a bequest in his will for Christian higher education to come to the College through Pioneer Church. A special presentation was made from the Executor of the estate to the College of Puget Sound at the Yakima Conference in the amount of \$68,000. The will was such that the Church could not have it itself but could get credit for it and it also had to come to the College of Puget Sound. For that reason there is in the minutes of the Board of Trustees a statement saying that they appreciate very much the interest of Pioneer Methodist Church in Walla Walla and that if any student coming from that church is interested in training for the mission field, he shall have prior right on some of the income from the \$68,000.

This statement was on the Trustee minutes and was also sent to Walla Walla Pioneer Church. There was great appreciation for the gift which came to us and it was heralded in the press throughout the State. It was interesting to note that Reverend Aiton's son, Clinton Aiton is a minister in the Pacific Northwest Conference and is a alumnus of the College of Puget Sound and has been very much interested in it throughout his active career as a minister.

Inasmuch as the students were continually going into the service, it appeared that the fraternities would cease to exist. I called the fraternity men together and suggested that we organize all of them into one local fraternity called Alpha Kai Omega, which means the beginning and the end. This was done and we had about thirty men at this fraternity during the war time.

Almost at the same time, Dean Regester came to me one day and said, "Do you realize that we have five veterans who have returned to us and this will mean that we ought to set up a relationship with the Federal Government and our GI's.

SOME PHASES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL ASPECT OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

In the development of the academic aspect of the College of Puget Sound, I came in 1942 at the height of the time when most of the students had gone to war. Dr. Todd, whom I hold in highest regard and affection, had set a special meeting of the faculty some months prior and said that because of the fact that many students were enlisting in the war and they were disappearing day by day, he strongly suggested that any faculty members who had any desire to be of unusual types of service, inquire into the possibility because it would not be possible to keep the same faculty, inasmuch as the students were not on the campus.

Because of this, many of the faculty did enlist and the Board of Trustees guaranteed that there would be a place for them when the students returned. This also caused great problems in the curriculum and the educational program of the University. More and more the offerings were reduced simply because we had gone from approximately seven hundred students down to approximately four hundred. There was great emphasis on education and general liberal arts.

One of the first factors that I became aware of was that we were basically a "street car college." Most of our students came from Pierce County and the commuting area. We had dormitories for thirty six girls in Anderson

Hall and we had some substandard housing for the local fraternities in homes which they rented along 15th Street going down toward the city. It became painfully aware to me before I had been here many months that somehow or other we must have more dormitories. I was also aware that after the war we would have to academically strengthen ourselves considerably and also become a resident university. This was partly due to the fact that the junior college movement had become so strong in California and I was aware of the fact that it would become strong in the State of Washington.

Another factor which entered into my thinking concerning the academic side of the University was the fact that the State law was such that the larger universities - Washington and Washington State - trained for high school teaching and higher education while the normal schools - Western Washington Normal School, Central Washington Normal School, and Eastern Washington Normal School - all trained for elementary and primary teaching. Therefore, if you chose to be a primary or elementary teacher it was a foregone conclusion that you would attend one of the normal schools. This seemed to be an artificial division to me and I used whatever influence I had to bring the State into a uniform certification law - meaning that both the normal schools and the universities including the College of Puget Sound could train both for high school and elementary teachers. This helped somewhat in developing the educational program at the University.

I constantly studied the educational development and curricula of many universities. I attended outstanding National meetings to discover what was happening in the leading universities and I was a resource person in one of the Harvard workshops on the development of education and the creation of new curriculum.

We had had very outstanding leadership in the person of Dr. John D. Regester who was the academic dean of the University. Dean Regester was a very fine educator. He was a person who was willing to experiment and adventure and I liked the flexibility and the leadership which he gave. It was a joy to talk with him about education. We researched constantly to discover what was happening in other places and to be innovative. I recall saying to the faculty on many occasions, "Many of you are in touch with your own Alma Mater, find out what is happening there that is adventurous, that is new, that which is developmental, and let us see if it is something which might advance the educational program of the University."

I was also very much interested in talking to the accreditation teams which examine each university every so often. We always received the highest accreditation and we always received strong recommendations concerning the kind of work which we offer. Also, I kept in constant contact with the alumni - particularly those that went to graduate schools and as I would take them to lunch in New York, Boston, or



Washington, D. C. or Los Angeles, I was so pleased when they would say, "We do not have to take a back seat to anyone and are probably better prepared than most of the people who come to the graduate schools where we are now." We were trying to discover where we could better our academic program in an innovative and developmental way.

We had a very great leader in Richard Dale Smith and we talked about the business of recruiting students. As we developed the University and built dormitories we could reach out and get students from beyond our geographic commuting area. We were very pleased when we opened a whole new market in California and then Hawaii, Oregon, Chicago, New York, New England, and the Midwest. We talked about the fact that we would recruit better students all the time. Our recruiting officers brought some of the high school counselors from some of these areas to the campus, kept them for a week, telling them of the University and it's program. This helped a great deal to get us known in far-off geographic areas. At the same time, it also brought us very outstanding students. As a result of this kind of recruitment for students, their test scores were constantly better each year. This was how we recruited the first Rhodes Scholar that the University produced.

We were very much interested in developing an adventurous curriculum. I recall that in about 1945 I went to the Ford Foundation and said that one of the greatest needs in

contemporary education was for more medical schools. I asked that they develop a satellite medical school on the campus of the University of Puget Sound so that we could have the first two years and then transfer our students to the University of Washington. I made preliminary contact with the president of the University of Washington and he said he thought it would be a very fine thing. However, when we tried to structure it in detail, the Ford Foundation said it would take twenty million dollars to start it and for that reason they did not feel they could go into medical education at that time. I have always thought it would have been an ideal situation had it been possible for us to make it a reality. We did develop, as time went on, into various schools, including a School of Occupational Therapy and one of Physical Therapy. Of course, the center curriculum was the school of Arts and Sciences or Liberal Arts and out of that developed the School of Education. We had very excellent leadership in Dr. Weir and then Dr. Raymond Powell, who was a very eminent educator for many years. The School of Education has proven to be one of the outstanding and strong schools although in these latter years, with the decline of people going into education, all schools of education have had less enrollment.

One of the interesting situations which we developed was the School of Business Administration. We had a man by the name of Dr. Charles Battin, who was very much interested in developing the School of Business Administration. Dr. Battin had been a man who had had 1500 people working under

him in the South American Express in South America. He told me that he used to watch the ships unload beautiful fruit - apples, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes, and strawberries. He went home one day and said to his wife, "It must be paradise where that comes from. I am going to quit my job, get a degree, and go and teach." He did quit his job. He had his doctor's degree and he came to us to teach in Business. He was a lionine man - he had hair like a lion's mane, he had a twinkle in his eye, he was tremendously interested in Business but he was also very much interested in Debate. He was one of the founders of Phi Kappa Phi and the National Debate Honorary. He used to get a new car almost every year or every other year, take his debate team all over the United States and win unusual honors. He did not ask for special subsidy and I never knew how it was done until the day of his funeral when I walked from his grave with his brother to his brother's car. His brother was a very fine wheat farmer from Kansas. I said that we could never replace Charles because he had done so much for students particularly in Business and Debate. I said that he took his car and drove all over the United States with his debate squad and brought home first place after first place. His brother John looked at me with a twinkle in his eye and said, "You know, I have been making Charles and his Debate squad one of my outstanding philanthropies for many years."

Evidently John Battin from Kansas gave Charles Battin, our Business professor and Debate coach subsidy for his most

unusual program and unusual dedication for those many years.

Again, we were hoping to be very innovative and unusual in our School of Business and we worked out the Junior Intern Program. This was a program where we secured in the neighborhood of one hundred businesses, industries, banks, and stores. They would take one of our juniors and put him in a business experience for one semester and then at the end of the semester he would come back into the academic part of the Business School and one of his colleagues would go into the Business Intern Program. This was a very outstanding development and has been copied by many universities and is still a very fine program. Many of the stores and the industries have hired those young people when they have graduated because they liked them so much in the Intern Program. Companies like Weyerhaeuser, Boeing, and Georgia-Pacific and many other have been very helpful with this program.

While I was a student at Oxford, I was very much interested in their Honor's Program. If you just want to graduate, you go for the blue ribbon. If you want to graduate with honors you go for third, second, or first honors. It was a challenge to the very best minds. I said to a very special group of faculty members, "I hope we can have an Honor's Program at the University and the Honor's Program was developed for the best minds we have.

In the housing shortage we also rented the

former Weyerhaeuser Estate in the north end of Tacoma which we called the CBC (Commencement Bay Campus). We had eighty young people stay there. It was a special kind of program geared somewhat the way Oxford was - you met with a tutor every so often and were given a very special kind of specialized education. It helped us too, when we were short of beds on the campus before some of the fine dormitories were finished and helped with the housing program. We had a lease with the Catholic organization which owned it and we rented it for \$1,000 per month. We also had a clause in the lease which stated that we were to keep it up. Because of the unusual maintenance problem, it was costing approximately \$5,000 a month to maintain it. For that reason, we did not continue it after our dormitories were finished and we could move the Program back to the campus. I am deeply indebted to Dr. Robert Albertson, who was head of this Honor's Program on the CBC campus and to Dr. John Magee and to several other of the outstanding professors who were very instrumental in making it a success.

While a student at Oxford, I used to eat in the "Hall" each evening. One night you would sit by a man from Japan and the next night, a man from Germany, the next night a man from India, and the next maybe a man from China. This was one of the most outstanding educational experiences one could imagine. I did not know I was ever going to be involved in the American educational system when I came back but I had no sooner arrived at the campus of the University of Puget Sound than I kept wondering if there were somehow by which this unusual experience could be brought to our

students. For that reason I went to the International Institute of Education in New York and strongly suggested that we work out a liaison relationship with them to bring students to the campus. Although this was rather long in developing, I started to bring students through personal contact and through friends to the campus. Most often, we were underwriting most of their educational cost but they were a very fine influence in the student body. This lead to countries sending their own students to us because we were friendly, we took a personalized interest in them and saw to it that it was structured so they could get their degrees. Our association with the International Institute had an interesting by-play because I had asked them to send me a visiting professor from one of the universities. They called me in December one year and said they would like to have a professor come to us from Egypt who was at the University of North Dakota. They said he had had experience in the state school and they hoped he might come to the College of Puget Sound. I said his coming was so close to the end of the semester that it would be very difficult to get him a proper hearing. However, they said they would like to have him come anyhow. I met him and his wife and two children at the depot and brought them to the house which the University had - which was furnished and in which they lived as long as they were here. I went home that evening and said to Lucille, "I have a haunting feeling that I have seen that man. I just can't get it out of my mind that I have seen that

man." Weeks later as I kept thinking about it, suddenly it dawned on me that perhaps he had been at Oxford when I was there. I asked him and he said he had been. I said, "Did you ever take a course on Neo-Thomism from Father D'Arcy in Campian Hall in 1936?" He said that yes, he had and it dawned on me that we had been in the same class in Oxford together. The International flavor that we tried to give to the University of Puget Sound was one of the best educational factors through the years. It lead to the development of sending our young people first to England and then some to France, some to Germany, and some to Italy. Then the year abroad which Dr. and Mrs. Albertson took some thirty students for a year on the Pacific rim. We have sent young people to the Far East and it is now a very accepted part of the University of Puget Sound's dynamic educational program.

One of the outstanding phases of this International education was the fact that we had a very unusual relationship with Holland. Dr. John Prins secured a relationship with the Nijenrode School in Holland. We sent many outstanding young people over there and they all received very fine training and they have sent some of their most outstanding young people in Holland to us. We have had a very excellent relationship with the Nijenrode School of Business in Holland.

The accreditation association has been very interesting through the years to the University of Puget Sound and we have

the highest accreditation of the Northwest Accrediting Association. I soon learned in administration that there are 146 special associations in the academic world. There are those that accredit schools of music, those that accredit schools of occupational therapy, those associations that accredit schools of physical therapy, and etc. If you joined all of these associations it would cost thousands and thousands of dollars and at the same time, you could have three associations teams visiting you every week of the year both in the academic year and in the summertime. Early in my administration, I decided that we would take the highest accreditation association and adhere to it and not necessarily apply for accreditation through the other associations. Each association has its own high standards, its own stipulation concerning teaching loads and its own system of salary scales and other aspects of University administration. I have had some criticism at this point because I did not have such things as the School of Business Association, the School of Music Association and etc., although we did have the National Association of the School of Music come on the campus.

We sought always to secure the highest type of faculty member. We wanted them to have excellent academic training although I was not constantly seeking a Ph.D. although in most cases I did. I sought people who were outstanding teachers, who had the ability to perform and to bring out the very best potentially in their students. Most often too, particularly in the School of Business, I sought people who had practical training in the process of personnel work,



management, association with unions, and the business of meeting a budget and paying a payroll. Thus we could give the student a very good theoretical training as well as a practical training in their career possibilities. In faculty selection, we asked the head of the department what the needs were in special training and preparation of the individual; then we sought out the kind of people and sat down and talked with the department heads and some of the other colleagues concerning the additions. There was a time after the second world war when it was very difficult to secure proper faculty. I will recall Lucille calling me when I was in New York visiting a foundation and saying, "Dick Smith tells me that you have five hundred GI's coming next week that you have never heard of because they are returning from the War." We came back and were able to secure teachers because of the fact that there was a good backlog of Ph.D.'s and Master's degrees in the Tacoma area. However, we also secured people who did not have their Doctor's degrees although they expected to and planned to but family responsibilities kept them from doing it. These people were locked in as tenured people and this has often times caused great frustration. In faculty matters, it has also caused other faculty members to be somewhat jealous of these people because they, by virtue of years of service, have sometimes outranked the new people who theoretically have more academic training and who think that some of the positions of eminence should be theirs.

In the situation of educational facilities, it has been interesting to build some forty buildings on the campus

during the time from 1942 to 1973. As earlier mentioned, there was a grave need for dormitory space. Particularly as it related to men. For that reason, the first building built after the war was Todd Hall. This was built because there was no housing for men anywhere on the campus. This building was designed to answer that need.

Shortly thereafter, it was proven that we had a very great need for class room space, particularly as it related to music. The old farm house had been used for a dormitory for women, it had been used as a teaching facility for art, and it had been used for the teaching of music. I recall going over one day to talk to one of the faculty members and inadvertently, I leaned against the fireplace mantel and it fell over with a great crash and there was much soot and dirt that fell out of the fireplace. I found out that this was somewhat of a common occurrence and the place had deteriorated so much it simply had to come down. We therefore designed the School of Music building so it could be used for music but it could also be used for other classes and for office space for faculty. We designed a special room for practice of the symphony orchestra because the University had been most outstanding in providing a symphony orchestra for the City and it had an outstanding reputation for its music. The same thing was true with the Adelphian Concert choir which traveled up and down the West Coast singing and bringing outstanding public relations to the University. The educational facilities were such that we asked the faculty to help design the building, to

tell us the needs, to suggest the kind of equipment which should be purchased and the potential use of the building. The music building has proven itself to be a very great addition to the University and was the start of a long range plan of adding buildings.